The Bombay Chronicle

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GODSE ADMITS SHOOTING MAHATMA

But Denies Charge Of Conspiracy

SAYS HE WAS NO TOOL OF SAVARKAR, AS PROSECUTION DESCRIBED

NEW DELHI (RED FORT), Nov. 8 (U.P.I.)

"After brooding intensely on the atrocities perpetrated on Hindudom by reason of acceptance of the partition of India by the Congress leaders on the advice of Gandhiji, and on its dark and deadly future if it was left to face Muslimism outside and Gandhism inside, I decided all of a sudden to take the extreme step against Gandhiji without letting my intention being known to anyone else except myself and without seeking co-operation from any one. The exasperating actions of Gandhiji during his fast unto death resulting in the payment of Rs. 55 crores to Pakistan, together with the accumulated provocation of 32 years, goaded me to the conclusion that the existence of Gandhiji in this world should be brought to an end immediately."

"SHOTS FIRED AT HIM"

In these unambiguous words, Nathu Ram Vinayak Godse, Accused No. 1 in the Gandhi Murder Trial, admitted that Mahatma Gandhi's death was caused by "shots fired at him by me", in the course of his statement in the Court of Mr. Atma Charan, Special Judge today.

Accused Godse's statement which ran into 68 foolscape typed pages was marked by a deatiled narration of circumstances which led him to perpetrate the crime.

Showing that he was quite unrepentant, Godse observed: "My confidence about the moral side of my action has not been shaken even by the criticism levelled against it on all sides. I have no doubt, honest writers of history will weigh my act and find the true value thereof on some day in future."

NOT TRUE

Denying the Prosecution Counsel's remarks made in his opening speech in which Godse was described "as a mere tool in the hands of Veer Savarkar" the statement asserted: "It is not true that Veer Savarkar had any knowledge of my activities which ultimately led me to fire shots at Gandhiji. It is not true that either Mr. Apte in my presence or I myself told Badge that Veer Savarkar had given us an order to finish Gandhiji Nehru and Suhrawardy as the approver is made to state falsely. It is not true that we ever took Badge to Veer Savarkar's house to take the last darshan of Veer Savarkar in connection with any such plot or that Veer Savarkar ever said to us "be successful and come back"—YASHASVI HOUN YA. Neither Mr Apte in my presence nor I myself ever told Badge that Veer Savarkar told us that Gandhiji's hundred years were over and, therefore, we were bound to be successful. I was neither so superstitious as to crave such blessings, nor so childish as to believe in such fortune-telling."

Deliberate Insult

Saying that the Prosecution Counsel's statement was a deliberate insult to his independence of judgment and action, Godse in his statement gave two instances where he differed with Veer Savarkar. He said: "I shall just mention here two striking instances only out of a number of them which painfully opened my eyes about this time to the fact that Veer Savarkar and other old leaders of Mahasabha could no longer be relied upon by me and the Hindu youths of my persuasion to guide or even to appreciate the fighting programme with which we aimed to counteract Gandhiji's activities inside and the Muslim League outside.

In 1946 or thereabout the Muslim atrocities perpetrated on the Hindus under the Government patronage of Sunrawady in Noakhali made our blood boil. Our shame and indignation knew no bounds, when we saw that Gandhiji had come forward to shield that very Suhrawardy and began to style him as 'Shahid Saheb'—a martyr soul—ever in his prayer meetings.

Not only that but after coming to Delhi Gandhiji began to hold his prayer meetings in a Hindu Temple in Bhangi Colony and persisted in reading passages from Quoran as a part of the prayer in that Hindu Temple inspite of the protest of the Hindu worshippers there. Of course, he dared not read Geeta in a Mosque in the teeth of Muslim opposition. He knew what terrible would have been the Muslim reaction. But he could safely trample over the feelings of the tolerant Hindus. To belie this belief I determined to prove to Gandhiji that the Hindu too could be intolerant when his honour was insulted."

Demonstrations

"Mr. Apte and I decided to stage a series of demonstrations in Delhi into his meetings and make it impossible for him to hold such prayers. Mr. Apte with a large section of the refugees took out a procession in Delhi condemning Gandhiji and his Shahid Suhrawardy and rushed into his prayer meetings in the Bhangi Colony. Seeing the tumultuous protest that followed Gndhiji slyly took shelter behind barred and guarded doors although at that time we had not the slightest idea of using any force.

"But when Veer Savarkar read the report of this demonstration, instead of appreciating our move, he called me and blamed me privately for such anarchical tactics, even though this demonstration was peaceful. He said: "Just as I condemn the Congressites for breaking up your party meetings and election booths by disorderly conduct, I ought to condemn any such undemocratic conduct on the part of Hindu Sanghatanists also. If Gandhiji preached anti-Hindu teachings in his prayer-meetings, you should hold your party meetings and condemn his teachings. Amongst ourselves all different parties should conduct their propaganda on strictly constitutional lines."

Second Instance

"While second leading incident took place just after this when the partition of India was actually decided on. A group of Hindu Mahasabhaites wanted to know what the Hindu Mahasabha's attitude should be with regard to the Congress Government which was certainly to be the Government of the new state, ruling over the so-called Indian state in the remaining part of India. Veer Savarkar and other top-ranking Hindu Mahasabha leaders quickly and emphatically said that any Indian Government formed to conduct such a freed Indian state should be no longer looked upon as Government of Party, a Congress Government, but must be honoured and obeyed as a National Government of Hindustan, and howsoever we deplore the creation of Pakistan, our future motto should be a loyal and all-out support to our newly born free Indian state. Thus, alone shall we be able to safeguard our newly won freedom. Any attempt on our part to undermine the Indian state would bring in a civil war and enable the Muslims to realise their sinful and secret mission to turn whole of India into Pakistan.

"My friends and I, however, returned unconvinced. We felt in our heart of hearts that time had come when we should bid good-bye to Veer Savarkar's lead and cease to consult him in our future policy and programme, nor should we confide to him our future plans.

Against Law

While admitting that "it is a fact that in the presence of a crowd, numbering 300 to 400 people, I did fire shots at Gandhiji in open daylight. I did not make any attempt to run away, in fact, I never entertained any idea of running away. I did not try to shoot myself. It was never my intention to do so, for it was my ardent desire to give vent to my thoughts in an open court", Godse submits in his statement: "The charges as framed are not according to law, inasmuch as there is misjoinder of charges and there ought to have been two separate trials, one relating to the incident of the 20th of January, 1948, and the other relating to the incident of the 30th January, 1948. The two having mixed up together the whole trial is vitiated. Without prejudice to my above submission I make my submission in respect of the various charges as framed as stated hereafter.

"In the charge-sheet preferred against the accused, a number of counts has been stated and each of the accused individually and jointly with others has been charged with the commission of the various offence punishable under the Indian Penal Code and other Statutes.

"It appears from the charge-sheet that the prosecution takes the events that have happened on 20-1-48 and there after on 30-1-48 as one and the same or a chain of events in continuation of one and the same object culminating in the murder of Gandhiji. I, therefore, wish to make it clear at the outset that the events up to 20th January, 1948 are quite independent and they have no connection whatsoever with what happened thereafter and on 30-1-48.

No Conspiracy

"The first and foremost amongst the said charges is the charge of conspiracy amongst the accused, to murder Gandhiji. I shall, therefore, first deal with the same. I say that there was no conspiracy of any kind whatsoever amongst the accused to commit any of the offences mentioned in the charge-sheet. I may also state here that I have not abetted any of the other accused in the commission of the alleged offences.

"I say that the evidence led by the prosecution in this regard does not establish and prove that there was any conspiracy whatsoever. The only witness who deposes about the alleged conspiracy is Digamber R. Badge. He is totally unreliable witness as will be shown to your honour by my counsel when he will explain the evidence in the case and deal with the evidence of this witness.

"As regards the charge of collecting and transporting arms and ammunition without licence, and abetment thereof on 20-1-1948, I say that I deny the said charge and say that I neither carried or transported gun-cotton-slabs, hand-grenades, detonators, wicks, pistols, or revolvers and cartridges, etc., as alleged, nor did I have under my control any of such arms and/or ammunition nor did I abet and aid any of the accused to do so either before or on or about the 20th January, 1948 or on any other date. I deny, therefore, that I contravened any of the provisions of the Indian Arms Act or the Indian Explosives Substances Act and that I committed any offence punishable under the said Acts.

"The main evidence in regard to this charge is the evidence of Digambar Badge but as stated above he is a totally unreliable witness. This Badge is known to me but he hardly used to come to me nor have I ever visited his place of residence since several years past. His statement that he came to the Hindu Rashtra Office on 10-1-1948 being brought there by Mr. Apte— the Accused No. 2—is totally false and I deny that the said Badge saw me at the Hindu Rashtra Office or any other place on that day, or that in my presence Mr. Apte and he had any talk amongst themselves about gun-cotton-slabs, hand-grenades, etc., and about the delivery thereof at Bombay as falsely alleged by the said Badge. His statement that Mr Apte asked me to come out of the room and that Mr. Apte told me that Badge was prepared to hand over the hand-grenades etc. and that one work was over, is totally false.

Never Abetted

"I further deny that I had in my possession or under my control, while at Delhi, or abetted any one to have and possess on 20-1-1948 any arms or ammunition as stated in the charge-sheet.

"Here also the evidence to support this charge is of Badge alone and I say that he has given false evidence to save his own skin for, on that condition alone, he could secure the pardon promised and granted to him.

"I deny that I abetted Madanlal K. Pahwa, either myself alone or along with others to explode a gun-cotton-slab on 20-1-1948 at Birla House. I say that there is no evidence to substantiate this charge and whatever little evidence there may be can hardly connect me with the explosion of the gun-cotton slab.

"As regards the charge of abetment in the "attempt to commit the murder of "Mahatma Gandhi", I deny the said charge and say I had no connection either directly or indirectly with Madanlal K. Pahwa or any other person whatsoever.

I say there is no evidence whatsoever to support this charge.

"I say that I have not imported or brought unlicenced pistol or ammunition with the assistance of Narayan D. Apte. I also deny that Dr. Dattatraya S. Parchure and Narayan D. Apte procured the said pistol, or any one of them individually or jointly, abetted, me, or themselves each other in such procuration of the said pistol and the ammunition. I, further, say that the evidence produced by the prosecution in that behalf is not reliable.

"I admit that I had in my possession an automatic pistol No. 606824 and cartridges. But I say that neither Narayan D. Apte nor Vishnu R. Karkare had anything to do with the pistol in my possession.

Opposed To Gandhiji

Explaining how and why he happened to come to Delhi, Godse says: I have never made a secret about the fact that I supported the ideology or the school which was oppsed to that of Gandhiji. I firmly believed that the teachings of absolute "ahimsa" as advocated by Gandhiji would ultimately result in the emasculation of the Hindu community and, thus make the community incapable of resisting the aggression or inroads of other communities, especially the Muslims. To counteract this evil, I resolved to enter public life and formed a group of persons who held like views. In this Apte and myself took a leading part and as a part of propaganda, I started a daily newspaper "Agrani". I might mention here that it was not so much the Gandhian "ahimsa" teachings that were opposed to by me and by my group, but Gandhiji, while advocating his views, always shower or evinced a bias for Muslims, prejudicial and detrimental to the Hindu community and its interests. I have fully described my point of view hereafter in detail and have quoted numerous instances which unmistakably establish how Gandhiji became responsible for a number of calamities which the Hindu community had to suffer and undergo.

Different Ideologies

"In my paper "Agrani" or "Hindu-Rashtra" I always strongly criticised Gandhiji's views and his methods such as fast for achieving his object, and after Gandhiji started holding prayer meetings we—Apte and myself—decided to stage peaceful demonstrations showing opposition. We had made such demonstrations at Panchganni

NO WAR IN NEAR FUTURE

Albert Einstein's Belief

TOKYO, Nov. 7 (UPA): Albert Einstein believes there will be no war in the near future because "Russia fears a war and the American people do not want a war", according to an interview with the famed scientist published in the Tokyo "Mainichi." The interview was obtained in Princeton, New Jersey, by "Mainichi's" foreign editor, Ichitaro Takata, now visiting the United States.

Takata said Einstein told him, "The American people are very hostile to Soviet Russia but I do not believe America will ever attack any country unless she is first attacked by that country".

Asked if he believes Russia has atomic bombs, Einstein said, "Who knows? They may have but if so, I think they may not be so effectual as the American bombs".

He said two of the most important things in the world today are firstly, "to have an arrangement to feed the people in all countries of the world. The second is not to have too many people.....It is necessary to educate people not to have too many children".

British Defence Experts For Australia

CANBERRA, Nov. 8, (U.P.I.): Two top-ranking British defence experts will visit Australia next month to confer with Australian authorities on the five-year defence programme. They are the Deputy-Chief of the Imperial General Staff, Lt.-Gen. Sir Kenneth Crawford, and the Chairman of the British Defence Resource Policy Committee, Sir Henry Turner. Lt.-Gen. Crawford will spend 12 days in Australia, during which he will review Australian defence plans, confer with the heads of departments, and visit the rocket range at Woomera, South Australia.

Advanced Training In Atomic Biology

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (UPI): The U.S. Atomic Energy Commission announced today that Surgeon Commander Dennis a Hovenden, R. N., and ten U.S. Medical Officers have been selected for advanced training in atomic biology and medicine. They will receive six months training at the Atomic Energy Commission.

The medical training centres are Duke University Durham, North Carolina, the University of Colorado, Denvery, and Reed College, Porland, Oregon.

SEND-OFF TO MR. DINKARRAO DESAI



A view of the Indian Merchants' Chamber gathering.

SUPPORT GOVERNMENT'S POLICY OF CONTROLS

Dinkerrao Desai's Appeal To Mercantile Community

BOMBAY, Monday.

A fervent appeal to the mercantile community to accord their full co-operation to Government's policy of controls, was made by Mr. Dinkerrao Desai, Minister for Civil Supplies and Law, Government of Bombay, at a tea party given in his honour by Mr. Ramdas Kilachand, President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber on the eve of his departure for Washington, as the leader of the Indian Delegation to the annual session of the United Nations' Food and Agricultural Organisation.

INDIA LEFT UNDEVELOPED

Mr. Desai said that the sad neglect of irrigation and agriculture during the 150 years and more of India's domination by foreigners had left the country undeveloped in these respects. The result was that the country was now experiencing serious food deficits. Whereas, the whole world had made great strides in the development of its food producing resources, India had lagged far behind. Even in this plight, the vast sums Government were spending had to be utilised for subsidising the purchase of food from outside and these colossal sums were lost to those projects which would have helped to increase the country's food production.

BEGGARS CAN'T BE CHOOSERS

Government were fully aware that the people were not at all satisfied with the quality of grains procured from abroad. But beggars could not be choosers and they had to take what they were given.

Maize and Milo were grown in abundance in some countries which did not need these cereals for internal consumption. So they were being lavishly dumped on this unfortunate country.

The Central and Provincial Governments were doing their best to expedite irrigational projects which would help to make the country self-sufficient, and till self-sufficiency was attained India would have to take what it got.

ASSURANCE TO MERCHANTS

He assured the merchants that it was not his Government's intention to stifle normal channels of trade. However, in the course of the operation of cloth control last time, Government had found that their distribution machinery was a bit unwieldy and the black-market and corruption that grew then had made Government more chary this time. They were not going to repeat the mistake.

The entire business of controls, whether it was food, cloth or any other kind of control was unsavoury, but circumstances had left Government with no other alternative, he concluded.

PLEA FOR CHEAP & SUFFICIENT FOOD

Mr. Ramdas Kilachand while welcoming Mr. Desai expressed the hope that he would fight for India's cause at Washington and procure cheap and sufficient foodgrains to meet the country's needs. He felt that the Government of India had selected the right man for the right job in Mr. Desai.

The country was experiencing grave food deficits during the past few years and at present there was three to four million-ton deficit. The only remedy was to try and make the country self-sufficient in the matter of food. A vigorous "Grow More Food" campaign was badly necessary for the purpose, and, it was only by such means that the Province could be made to increase its food production.

MERCHANTS' ASSURANCE TO GOVERNMENT

He could assure Government that they would have the unflinching support of the merchant-class in their undertakings.

He urged that Government should not stifle normal channels of trade.

The mercantile community was dissatisfied with Government's cloth control scheme, he said.

GODSE SAYS CHARGES FRAMED NOT ACCORDING TO LAW

Poona, Bombay and Delhi. There was a wide gulf between the two ideologies and it became wider and wider as concessions after concessions were being made to the Muslims either at the suggestion or connivance of Gandhiji and the Congress which was guided by Gandhiji culminating in the partition of the country on 15th of August 1947. I have dealt with this point in detail hereafter. On 13th January 1948 I learnt that Gandhiji had decided to go on fast unto death. The reason given for such fast was that he wanted an assurance of Hindu-Muslim unity in Indian Dominion. But I and many others could easily see that the real motive behind the fast was not merely the so-called Hindu Muslim unity but to compel the Dominion Government to pay the sum of Rs. 55 crores to Pakistan. The payment of which was emphatically refused by the Government. As an answer to this, Apte suggested the same old method to stage a strong but peaceful demonstration at the prayer meetings of Gandhiji. I consented to this half-heartedly because I could easily see its futility. However, I agreed to join him as no alternative plan was as yet fixed in my mind. It was for this reason that N. D. Apte and myself went to Bombay on the 14th of January 1948."

Asserting that "the back-ground to the event that occurred on January 30, was wholly and exclusively political", Godse in his statement traced at a considerable length political developments in the country from the early stages of freedom movement upto the partition of India.

Saying that the establishment of Pakistan upset the transquility of his mind, Godse continued "But even after the establishment of Pakistan, if this Gandhian Government had taken any steps to protect the interests of Hindus in Pakistan, it could have been possible for me to control my mind which was terribly shaken on account of this terrible deception of the people."

BOWED TO HIM IN REVERENCE

Conceding that Gandhiji did undergo sufferings for the sake of the nation, Godse said: "He did bring about an awakening in the minds of the people. He also did nothing for personal gain, but it pains me to say that he refused to acknowledge the defeat and failure of the principle of non-violence on all sides. But whatever that may be, I shall bow in respect to the service done by Gandhiji to the country, and to Gandhiji himself for the said services, and before I fired the shots, I actually wished him and bowed to him in reverence."

He, however, maintained that even Gandhiji had no right to vivisect the country—the image of our worship—but he did it all the same."

Proceeding Godse observed: "Really speaking my life also came to an end simultaneously with the shots fired by me at Gandhiji. Since then, I have been passing my days as if in trance and meditation.

NO BEGGING FOR MERCY

Addressing the Judge, Nathuram Godse said: "The honourable Court may take any view in regard to the impulse my mind received and the action I did thereunder, and may pass against me such orders of sentence as may be proper. I have no desire to say anything about it. I do not desire any mercy to be shown to me. I do not also wish that anyone on my behalf should beg for mercy towards me.

Saying that all the statements made by him were entirely true and correct, Godse said: "I have made use of the several issues of the "Indian Information"—an official organ of the Government of India for the information of the public, "Indian Year Book" "History of the Congress", "Gandhiji's Autobiography", Congress Bulletins issued from time to time and the files of "Harijan" and "Young India."

"I have made this rather long statement not because I want the people to eulogise my act. My only object in doing so is to leave no room for any misunderstanding about me, and there should be no vagueness in their mind about my views."

NO ENEMY OF CONGRESS

Before he sat down, Godse said: "I wish to make it clear that I am not an enemy of the Congress. I have always regarded that Body as the premier institution which has worked for the political uplift of the country. I had and have my differences with its leaders. This will be clearly seen from my letter addressed to Veer Savarkar on 28th February, 1938, I most sincerely and respectfully express my gratitude to your honour for the patient hearing given, courtesy shown and facilities given to me. Similarly, I express my gratitude to my legal advisers and counsel for their legal help in this great trial.

"I have no ill-will towards the police officers connected with this case. I sincerely thank them for the kindness and the treatment given by them to me. Similarly, I also thank the jail authorities for the good treatment given by them."

NEW AIR SERVICE SCHEME

Daily Exchange Of Passengers And Mails At Nagpur

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Nov. 8.

Government of India have sanctioned new air service under which planes will leave simultaneously at 9 p.m. every day from New Delhi, Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. They will all meet at Nagpur in order to exchange mails and passengers and will arrive at New Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras the next morning.

Under the scheme, letters posted by nine in the evening in New Delhi will reach Calcutta or Bombay or Madras the next morning. So will passengers who will be given sleeping accommodation. Under the plan, the plane leaving Delhi will go straight to Madras via Nagpur. The one leaving Bombay will go direct to Calcutta and vice versa.

The new service is expected to commence functioning from the 1st of December.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 7 (UPI): Fifty new primary schools are being opened in the rural areas of Delhi shortly. The site for these schools in the various villages have been chosen, teachers trained in basic education selected and it is expected that these schools will be functioning by November 15.

MUTT AND JEFF—Maybe The Old Dame Had The Right Idea At That — By BUD FISHER



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BOMBAY Stock Exchange

ALCOCK SHARES DECLINE IN NARROW TRADING

BOMBAY, NOV. 8.

THE BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE WAS QUIETLY STEADY UNDER RESTRICTED TRADING AND ON BALANCE SHOW SMALL CHANGES AS A RESULT OF DAY'S TRADING. THE SPECIAL FEATURE WAS A SHARP DROP OF RS. 30 IN ALCOCK SHARES.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was quietly steady to-day with restricted business and price movement was again confined to a narrow range. There is utter absence of speculative as well as investment business and everybody is waiting for something to turn up. In today's trading Alcock shares suffered a heavy decline on extensive selling and lost about Rs. 25.

Tata Steel Defd. shares opened at Rs. 1525 and improved to Rs. 1526 4 on scattered buying. At this level there was small profittaking and Defds. declined to Rs. 1518/12. Small buying and short covering pushed up Defds. to Rs. 1525 again and steadied at Rs. 1521/4. Ordinary shares often changed hands around Rs. 293 and quietened at Rs. 292 8. Bengal Steels were done at Rs. 19/12 while Indian Irons were placed at Rs. 23 6 after opening at Rs. 24/2. Tata Steel 2nd Pref. shares were done at Rs. 141/4.

Cotton Mill shares were quiet with Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs. 1023/12 and declined to Rs. 1021/4 and steadied at Rs. 1022-8. Central India's were placed at Rs. 262. Finlays were quoted at Rs. 287 while Gokaks were done at Rs. 288 after opening at Rs. 289. Indore Malwas were quietly steady at Rs. 212/8 after opening at Rs. 213/12. Kohinoors declined to Rs. 285/8 on small selling after opening at Rs. 288. Podars came in business at Rs. 156/14. Simplex shares were quoted at Rs. 184, while Swadeshis opened at Rs. 296/8 and gradually came down to Rs. 294/8 on scattered liquidation. New Greats were placed at Rs. 164.

Among Banks Barodas found buyers at Rs. 156 while Central Bank shares were steady at Rs. 86/8. Imperials fully paid were done at Rs. 1845 while partly paid shares were placed at Rs. 448/12. India Bank shares were quiet at Rs. 197/8. Reserve Banks were quoted at Rs. 113/4 while United Commercials were placed at Rs. 67. Ahmedabad Electrics were in demand at Rs. 118/12 while Andhras were quoted at Rs. 1502/8 and Tata Powers were quiet at Rs. 1602/8.

In the miscellaneous section Alcock shares lost Rs. 25 on heavy selling after opening at Rs. 335, and steadied at Rs. 307/8. Associated cements were steady at Rs. 156/8. Belapurs were quoted at Rs. 241, while Burmas were placed at Rs. 332/8. Constructions opened at Rs. 174/8 and came down to Rs. 169/8 on small selling and steadied at Rs. 171. Scindia shares also declined to Rs. 22/4 after opening at Rs. 22/14. Tata Chemicals were in demand at Rs. 14/10 while oils were placed at Rs. 57/12. Wimcos were done at Rs. 275 after opening at Rs. 285.

FORWARD SECTION

Bombay Dyeing (12-8)	1022	8
Kohinoor Mills (6-12)	285	0
Swadeshi Mills (22)	294	0
Central India Mills (XD)	262	0
Simplex Mills	183	8
New Great Eastern (10)	164	0
Gokak Mills XD	287	0
Indore Malwa (12) XR	212	8
Century Spinning (15) XR	260	0
Colaba Land and Mills (12)	168	12
Indian Bleaching (6)	167	8
Swan Mills (20)	341	0
Finlay Mills (15)	285	0
Morarji Goculdas	495	0
Edwards Sassoon (30)	503	12
Meyer	138	12
Apollo Mills (As. 4)	3	1
India United Defd (0-2-6)	11	13
India United Ord (0-2-6)	1	11
Madhusudan Mills (15)	220	0
Podar (8)	157	8
Khatau Makanji X.D.	246	4
STEEL SHARES		
Tata Steel Ord. (14)	292	8
Tata Steel Dfd. (84-14-1)	1521	4
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (7-8)	140	8
CEMENT		
Associated Cement (5)	156	8
INDUSTRIES		
Burma (12-8)	328	12
Belapur Sugar (12) XR	240	0
Scindia Steam (1-4)	22	6
Shivrajpur Syndicate (1-8)	32	8
Premier Construction	170	0
Tata Chemical	14	8
Tata Oil (2) XD	57	8
Indian Iron (0-6)	23	2
Bengal Steel (0-8)	19	4
Belapur Coupon	64	0
ELECTRIC SHARES		
Tata Hydro (4-8)	163	0
Andhra Valley (45) XD	1497	8
Tata Power (50) XD	1600	0

CASH SECTION

COTTON MILLS		
Elphinstone Mills (5)	73	4
Phoenix Mills (50)	481	4
Indian Manufacturing	4350	0
Kooria Mills (5) XR	141	4
Dawn Mills (40)	1000	0
David Mills (8)	191	4
New City Mills (10)	191	4
Minerva Mills (12)	146	4
Bradbury Mills (12) XD	675	0
Bharucha Defd. (0-4)	5	8
Bharat Mills (2) XD	36	0
Mysore Spg. Mills	192	8
Madhavji Dharamsi (0-12)	16	0
Model Mills (12-8)	205	0
Lakshmi Cotton (25)	651	4
Vishnu Cotton (6) XD	261	4
Western India (40)	3950	0
Standard Mills (15)	255	0
Sholapur Mills (200)	3900	0
Sassoon Cotton Mills (0-8)	11	8
Hindustan Mills (40)	4185	0
Tata Mills (3)	67	8
Ahmedabad Advance Old (9)	285	0
Ahmedabad Advance New	195	0
Sassoon Silk (3)	91	0
New Union Mills (0-8)	14	4
Madhusudan B (2-8)	47	0
Shrinivas Mills	181	4
Raja Bahadur Poona (4)	100	0
Berar Mills	305	0
Victoria Mills	225	0
Colaba Land Coupon	42	0
New Great New	142	0
ELECTRIC SHARES		
Ahmedabad Electric (3-8) X D	118	2
Ahmedabad New	13	0
Surat Electricity (2-8) X D	152	8
Surat New XD	142	8
Karachi Electric Supply (2) XD	135	0
Broach (0-6)	10	12
Ajmer Electricity (0-8)	10	11
Amalgamated (0-12)	13	6
Nagpur Electricity (1-12)	26	8
Poona Electric Supply	151	4
Bombay Suburban (3)	152	8
Bombay Suburban New	131	4
BANK SHARES		
Reserve Bank (2-12)	113	8
Imperial Bank of India (35)	1845	0
Imperial Bank of India (8-12)	444	6
Central Bank Old (1-8) XD	84	8
Central Bank New	84	0
Bank of India (4)	198	8
Union Bank of India	9	4
Bank of Baroda (2-8) X D	156	0
Habib Bank (4)	128	0
Devkaran Nanjee Bank (1-8)	52	0
United Commercial (1-8)	66	0
Hindustan Commercial	35	12
Jaipur Bank (1-8)	48	0
Mysore Bank (8)	988	0
Exchange Bank	35	0
Eastern Bank	106	0
INSURANCE		
Oriental (125)	4700	0
Empire (10)	678	9
New India (1-4)	66	8
Osmanshahi Mills (10)	290	0
Jupiter	25	0
Vulcan (0-10) XD	13	6
Indian Mercantile (2)	41	0
Universal (0-4)	11	4
B.I.G. (1) X. D.	22	0
Industrial and Prudential	29	6
Neptune Assurance	7	8
New Great	25	0
All India General	19	2
RAILWAY SHARES		
Central Provinces (1-4)	110	0
Mymensingh Guaranteed (1-4)	109	13
Pachora Jamner Rly. (2-8)	118	0
MISCELLANEOUS SHARES		
Alcock Ashdown (15)	306	4
Bombay Steamer (28)	350	0
Bombay Burma New (5)	125	0
Burma Petrol	1	9
Mackenzie (6)	90	0
Port Canning (6)	72	0
Kemp and Co. (New)	462	8
Kemp and Co. (30)	465	0
Zandu Pharmacy (7)	150	8
Industrial Invest Trust (4)	97	0
Western India Match (7-5)	270	0
Dharamsey Chemical (2)	34	8
Mukund Iron	10	6
Dena Trust (0-12)	21	0
Alembic Chemical (15) XR.	206	8
Supreme India	122	12
Jam Wire (6)	67	8
Bombay Uganda	69	1
Bombay Motor Cycle	43	0
Indian Cement	25	0
Walchand Nagar Industries	180	10
United Motor	74	0
Associated Cement New (1-4)	146	8
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	1002	8
Hydary Construction	19	0
Mahmadi Steam	96	0
Gujarat Motor	25	2
Sardar Carbonic	750	0
Harvey Press	310	0
Estrela Batteries	51	0
Prince of Wales Press	610	0
Manmad Press	130	0
PREFERENCE SHARES		
Tata Steel 1st (6)	192	8
Andhra Valley (7)	1265	0
Tata Power (7-8)	1357	8
Hydro Electric (7) X. D.	128	12
Bombay Steamer (6)	312	8
Central India (5)	850	0
Swadeshi Mills	145	4
Vishnu Mills (7)	666	4
Lakshmi Mills	277	8
New Great Mills (5-8)	227	8
Podar Mills (4)	105	0
Shrinivas Mills	98	0
Elphinstone Mills (8)	111	14
Bradbury Mills (7-8)	379	6
Surat Electricity (2-4)	140	0
Premier Construction 1st (6 1/4)	121	4
Premier Construction 2nd (6-4)	120	0
Amalgamated (5-8)	129	2
Habib	72	0
Tata Chemical (5)	127	8
Walchand Nagar Indus (7)	160	0
Jupiter General	19	14
Supreme	100	0
Meyer	121	0
Mackenzie 1st	85	0
Mackenzie 2nd	80	0
Ahmedabad Advance	132	8
Mysore Mills	50	0
Standard Mills	101	0
Madhusudan Mills	12	0
Khatau Mills	107	0
Morarji	105	0
DEBENTURES		
Andhra 1952 (4)	103	8
Bombay Steamer (1959) (4-8)	107	0
Indian Hume Pipe (6)	106	0
Tata Power 1951	103	0
Walchand Nagar (6)	112	0
OUTSIDE SHARES		
Indian Copper (2-7) X D	2	5
British India Corp. (0-10)	7	12
Burma Corporation	2	15
New Victoria Mill	2	5
New Victoria Pref.	5	0
Phalton Sugar (8)	130	0
Gold Mohur (20)	320	0
New Kaiser-i-Hind	425	0
Sajjan Mills (20)	202	8
Osmanshahi Mills (10)	280	0
Azam Jahi Mills (10)	330	0
Air Service	9	12
Amotes Air Lines	13	0
Air India XD	125	0
Hind Motor	6	1
India Steam	10	2

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Nov. 8

The Bullion market was fairly steady with moderate buying in Silver while Gold prices moved within a narrow range.

At the opening Forward Silver was quoted at Rs. 174-14 and advanced at Rs. 175-8 on moderate buying and short covering. At this level the demand was satisfied and Silver reacted at Rs. 175-4 under scattered profit-taking. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 175-4.

Forward Gold opened at Rs. 112-9 and after declining at Rs. 112-6 steadied at Rs. 112-8. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 113-2 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 75-4. Later on there was heavy selling by some professional operators and silver came down to Rs. 174-8. At this level there was short covering and silver was quoted at Rs. 175. Final quotations were as under:—

Forward Silver	175 1
Ready Silver	175 2
Forward Gold	112 8
Ready Gold	113 2
Sovereigns	75 6

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, Nov. 8.

2 1/4 per cent 1954	98 12
2 1/4 per cent 1950	100 14
2 1/2 per cent 1955	100 0
2 1/2 per cent 1961	97 3
2 3/4 per cent 1960	100 0
2 3/4 per cent 1962	100 0
2 3/4 per cent 1976	98 10
3 per cent Non-Terminable	99 11
3 per cent 1986 Con.	99 9
3 per cent 1949-52	100 12
3 per cent 1951-54	102 1
3 per cent 1953-55	102 5
3 per cent 1957	102 0
3 per cent 1959-61	101 6
3 per cent 1963-65	100 14
3 per cent 1966-68	100 0
3 per cent 1970-75	100 0
3 1/2 per cent 1954-59	100 8
4 per cent 1948-53	100 4
4 per cent 1960-70	110 12
4 1/2 per cent 1950-55	104 4
4 1/2 per cent 1955-60	112 2
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68	115 12
PROVINCIAL LOANS	
2 3/4-per cent U. P. 1961	98 4
2 3/4 per cent Madras 1961	98 4
2 per cent Punjab 1948	98 14
2 per cent Bombay 1955	101 10
3 per cent Bombay 1958	101 12
3 per cent Madras 1953-53	100 6
3 per cent U. P. 1952	100 6
3 per cent C. P. 1952	100 6
3 per cent N. W. P. 1952	99 10
3 per cent U. P. 1961-66	100 2
4 per cent Bombay Municipality D.	111 0
5 per cent Bom. Muni. 1959	115 0
6 per cent Bom. Muni. 1954	116 0
3 1/4 per cent Municipality 1977	101 14
6 K. P. T.	114 0

CHEQUES DELIVERED: Cheques delivered through the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House during the week ending 6-11-48 were as under:—
Number of Cheques: 1,31,193.
Amount of Cheques: Rs. 45,27,83,968-14-0.

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Nov. 8.

The cotton market opened steady today and after early improvement reacted on small realising sales.

It is said that about one lakh bales of new crop are already sold to mills. Spot cotton market is keeping firm at about ceiling prices.

The market opened at Rs. 603-8 for February delivery and advanced at Rs. 604 under small buying. At this level increased liquidation appeared and February delivery declined at Rs. 602-8 and steadied at Rs. 602-12.

Thereafter there was further buying and February contract was quoted at Rs. 603-4. In the afternoon there was heavy short covering and February delivery sharply advanced at Rs. 606-12. The market closed at 4-30 p.m. as under:—

I.C.C. February	Rs.	606 0 0
I.C.C. May		596 0 0
I.C.C. July		601 4 0
I.C.C. September		601 12 0

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE
BOMBAY, Nov. 8.
CLOSING QUOTATIONS AT 2-30 P.M.

Tata Ordinary 292/8 Tata Deferred 1521/4 Indian Iron 23/2 Steel Corpn. of Bengal 19/4 Bombay Dyeing 1022/8 Central India 263/2 Gokak 287/8 Kohinoor 285 Simplex 183/8 Swadeshi 294/6 Tata Power 1600 Associated Cements 156/14 Belapur 240 Bombay Burma (Old) 328/12 Scindia 22/6 Central Bank 84/8 New India 66/8 Tata 2nd Pref. 140/8.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES
BOMBAY, Nov. 6.

I. C. C. Feb. Highest 603-1/2 Lowest 601-1/2 Closing 602-1/2
I. C. C. May Highest 593-1/2 Lowest 592 Closing 593-1/2
I. C. C. July Highest 596-1/2 Lowest 597-1/2 Closing 597-1/2
I. C. C. Sept. Highest 599 Lowest 598 Closing 599

INDIAN COTTON PARITY
BOMBAY, Nov. 8.

Indian Cotton February Contract is 906 cents below New York March at Exchange rate 333.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
New York, Nov. 6

Abbot Laboratories 67 3/4; Allied Chemical 182; American Can 79 3/4; American Radiator 15; American Smelting 55 1/2; American Sugar 37 3/4; American Telephone 150 7/8; American Tobacco 61 1/2; Anaconda Copper 34 3/8; Bankers Trust 40 1/2; Bethelehem Steel 34 5/8; Boeing Plant 23; Canadian Pacific 13 3/4; Celanese 31; Chase National Bank 34 3/4; Chryaler 56 3/8; Consolidated Edison 23 1/2; Coty 3 3/4; Douglas Aircraft 54; Dupont 173 1/2; Eastman Kodak 42; Firestone Tire and Rubber 45 1/2; General Electric 38 1/2; General Motors 60 3/4; Gillette 31 1/4; Goodyear 45; International Nickel 30 3/8; International Tel and Tel 10 7/8; Lockheed 18 1/8; Nash Kelvinator 16 1/2; National City Bank 38 7/8; New York Central 14; Pennsylvania Railroad 17 7/8; Shell Oil 37 1/2; Southern Pacific 53; Standard Oil New Jersey 74 3/4; Studebaker 23 1/2; Swift and Co. 30 3/8; Twentieth Century Fox 16 7/8; U.S. Steel 74 5/8; Warner Bros. 9 5/8; Westinghouse Electric 26 1/8; Brazilian Traction 16; Technicolour 12.

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, Nov. 8.

MILLS
Apollo 3/0/6 3 3/1
Ahmedabad Advance 285
Bharat 37 37/4 36
B. Dyeing 1023/12 22/8 21/4 22/8 18/12 22/8
C. India 263/8 61 62
Century 258/12 60
Elphinstone Ord. 73 73/4 73
Finlay 285
Gokak 289 87 88 86/8 87
I. U. Defd. 1/12 1/10,6 1/11 1/10 1/11
I. U. Ord. 11/12 11/12 11/13
Indore 213/12 12/8 13/12 13/8
Kohinoor 288 84 85
Laxmi 651/4
Meyer 138/12 40 38/12
Model 206/4 5
New City 191/14
New Great 164
Podar 156/14 56/4 57/8
Simplex 186 83 84 81 83/8
Svadeshi 296/8 91/8 94
Swan 341
Tata mills 67 68/67/8
C. P. Rly. 110

BANKS
Baroda 156
Central 86 86/8 85/8 86 86 84/4 84/8
Imperial Old 1845
Imperial New 448/12 44/6
Exchange 35
India 198 97/8 98/8
Reserve 113 13/8
Union 9/4
U. Commercial 67 66

ELECTRIC
Ahmedabad 118-12 18-2
Andhra Valley 1500 5 1497-8
„ Pref 1265
Suburban 152-8
Surat 152-8
Hydro 163
„ Pref 126-12
Power 1606 1596 1600
New India 66-4 66-8

STEAMER
B. Steam 560 50
Scindia 22-14 22-3 22-6

STEEL
B. Steel 20-2 19 19-4
I. Iron 24-2 22-10 22-2
Tata Defd 1525 26-4 18-12 25 16-4 20 15 21-4
„ Ord 293 93-8 92-4 93 91 92-8
„ IInd pref 141-8 40-8

MISCELLANEOUS
Alcock 335 7-8 15 6-4
A.C.C Old 156 56-4 56-8 56-4 56-8
„ New 146-12
Belapur 240-8 39-8 41 40
BB. Old 332-8 31-4 32-8 26-4 28-12
„ New 125
„ Petrol 1-9-6 1-9
P. Const. 174-8 69-8 71 70
Tata Chem 14-8 14-10 14-8
„ Oil 57-12 58 57-8
Wimco 285 72-8 75 70

SPECIAL
Berar Mfg. 300 5
Central Bank New 85-8, 84
Belapur Coupon 63 64
Ahmedabad Elec. New 13
Haydari Const 19-8

Widest Advance In N. Y. Cotton Prices

Foreign Aid Commitments Involve Substantial Amount

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (UPA):

Cotton futures zoomed this week scoring the widest advance since March on the New York Market during the week ended today as traders read strong inflationary implications into Truman's election.

New crop positions rose more than $6.00 per bale, touched off by expectations of Government price supports which dealers believe will be maintained at a high level plus the belief that foreign aid commitments may involve substantial amounts of cotton.

At the close of the week, the list ruled 29 to 104 points or $1.40 to $5.20 per bale higher than in the previous week.

Senator Elmer Thomas was reported to be in line for the chairmanship of the Senate Agricultural Committee and it was said he would recommend to the new Congress assure Federal support of basic farm prices at 90 per cent of the parity. If successful, Thomas' plan would take the place of the system of flexible price supports due to take effect during 1950.

Attention also turned to the Government's fourth crop estimate of the season. Private estimates ranged from 20,000 to 50,000 bales under the last official estimate of 15,079,000 bales compared with the last season's 11,851,000 bales.

Correspondents agreed that it would take a major weather disaster to mar the present bumper prospects.

The greatest concern centred on whether sufficient labour would be available to harvest the crop.

Georgia mill buying declined and producers' sales were small although ginners' warehouses owning cotton and ineligible for the loan sold fair amounts.

Rise In Wholesale Prices

NEW DELHI, Nov. 7 (UPI): Wholesale prices in India, as measured by the Economic Adviser's index, registered an advance of 0.3 per cent during the week ended October 23, 1948 and the index which stood at 382.7 was 0.1 per cent lower than that of a month ago but 24.3 per cent more than that of a year ago.

Company Reports

TATA LOCOMOTIVE AND ENGINEERING CO. LTD.

The Directors' report for 1947-48 is as under:—

	Rupees.
The disposable profits after providing Rs. 13,000 for income-tax and super-tax and after setting aside a sum of Rs. 7,00,000 for depreciation, amount to	3,73,152

which the Directors recommend to be carried forward.

The year opened with a cash balance of Rs. 120.66 lakhs. The total receipts during the year were Rs. 64.66 lakhs including Rs. 1.65 lakhs in respect of call monies on shares. The total payments, including Rs 34.85 lakhs on capital account, amounted to Rs. 84.87 lakhs. The cash balance on 31st March, was Rs. 90.47 lakhs, out of which Rs. 80 lakhs were placed on call and short term deposits.

The outstanding against calls on shares at the beginning of the year was Rs. 1.73 lakhs out of which Rs. 1.65 lakhs were received during the year, leaving a balance of a Rs. 0.08 lakh which has been received during the year 1948-49.

Various difficulties which retarded the production continued during the year, but the Company was able to despatch 20 S.G.S. boilers to the various Railways upto 31st March, 1948.

Owing to curtailment in the supply of wheel sets and difficulties in obtaining various components, delays were encountered in completing the Railway Board's order for assembling 5,000 imported wagons. During the year, 1,222 wagons were assembled and despatched and the order was completed in January 1948.

PRODUCE MARKET

Bombay, Nov. 8.

The local Produce market was moderately steady to-day with routine business and prices were mostly steady.

At the opening Castorseeds May delivery was quoted at Rs. 134-8 and declined to Rs. 134-4 on small selling. At this level small renewed buying and short covering came in and the market improved to Rs. 134-14 and steadied at Rs. 134-9. Later on there was continued buying and the market improved to Rs. 135-2. Teji Mandi rate was quoted at Rs. 2-7.

Groundnuts and Linseed were steady with moderate turnover and prices were steady.

Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS—			
Khandesh quality	35	0	0
Coromandal	34	0	0
Bold ready	34	8	0
Bold December-January	32	1	0
CASTORSEEDS:—			
Ready	29	4	0
May delivery	135	1	0
LINSEEDS:—			
Ready	26	14	0
Nov.-Dec. delivery	27	2	0
February-March	26	13	0
GROUNDNUT OILS:—			
Ready Mills	20	0	0
November	19	5	0
December	18	7	0
January	18	5	0
Linseed Oil	16	8	0
Castorseed Oil first pressing	19	0	0
Castorseed Oil Commercial quality	17	8	0
Gingelly seed	225 to 230		

Calicut Market

CALICUT, Nov. 8.

Coiryarn Beypore 148/158 Quilandy 158/165 Fibre Garbled 106 Ungarbled 97/8 Cocoanuts Raw 135/138 Dry 130/135 Cocoanutoil 562/8 Copra Office 390 Dilpasand 400 Madrasnottam 410 Pepper Wynaad 1650 Country 1625 Dryginger Chernad 475 Ernad 460 Coffee Robusta 140 Timber Fali 70/80 Junglewood 35/40. Vellapine 70/80 Bentеak 50/60 Teak 70/150 Mango 3/4/4 Teak 10/1/6 Rosewood 12/20.

Gold Shipments To United States Decline

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.

A more favourable trade balance between the United States and nations abroad has helped reduce shipments of gold to this country during the past year.

The New York "Times" noted that the other contributing factors to the smaller gold receipts by the United States have been Europe's recovery under the European Recovery Program, and a decline in foreign gold reserves.

The gold holdings of the United States now total 24,000 million dollars, the "Times" said.

Restrictions on imports imposed in recent years by several south American and other countries have also been reflected in the diminished gold shipments to the United States. The exports of these countries have continued at a high level, but with their imports curtailed, they have had less need for dollars and gold for trade-balance settlements with this country.

GOLD IMPORT TREND COMPARED.

The "Times" illustrates the change in gold import trend by these comparisons: The gain in the U. S. gold holdings in the first ten months of this year was 1,242 million dollars, whereas in the full year of 1947 it was 2,226 million dollars, including 687,500,000 dollars transferred to the International Monetary Fund.

Another comparison given by the "Times" is that the gain in gold holdings in October 1947 was 339 million dollars, contrasted with only 46,200,000 dollars for last August.

Also, there has been no increase in the holdings of gold under earmark for foreign accounts. In 1947, such holdings declined about 210 million dollars, whereas this year they have increased 214 million dollars in the first nine months.

"This increase in earmarked gold," the article explained, "coincides with large imports by this country. We are now importing from abroad at the rate of about 600 million dollars a month, compared with 450 million dollars during 1947. Or course, all these changes in gold holdings under earmark do not represent the change in the balance of trade alone Selling of our securities by foreign holders also contributes to the changing balance."

There has been a drop in the amount of currency in circulation in the United States, which has coincided with the increase in U. S. gold holdings, however, the "Times" said, this currency circulation reduction is due principally to a large drop in the Treasury cash surplus that was used to retire bank-held securities or to increase treasury deposit balances.—UNS.

Skipping News

IMPORTS

BOMBAY, Nov. 8.

S.S. TAURINIA

From Genoa: 884 cases artificial silk yarn, 67 cases advertising materials, 80 cases steel solid umbrella ribs, 47 cases wine, 388 cases typewriter within end character, 67 drums old steelfiles 606 cases strings figs, 100 cases currents.

From Venice: 607 drums sulphur d., 140 bags black clips, 400 bags marble clips.

From Naples: 5250 baskets potatoes, 43 barrels citric acid.

From Trieste: 44 bales paper, 118 bales writing paper, 152 bales newsprint paper, 78 bales silk paper, 2650 cases figs in strings, 629 boxes cowchains, 94 bales bond writing paper, 46 whitewool free bond, 77 bales wrapping paper, 252 bales printing paper, 401 cases iron chains, 74 cases diesel engines, 300 bags shelled almonds, 100 bags unshelled almonds.

From Bari: 1400 bags shelled almonds, 500 bags lead, 350 bags unshelled almonds, 1500 bags gum arabic, 750 bags gum h.c., 610 bags gum arabic h., 250 bags gum hushab, 370 bags whole almonuts.

From Rijanka—

107 cases tissue paper in bobbins.

From Portsaid—

150 cases P. artificial.

EXPORTS

—GOOD ENTERED FOR EXPORT—

—S.S. ISLAMI—

To Jeddah—

493 bags ground nut kernels— C. Ujamshibhai.

To Aden—

22 bags dryginger— C. Ujamshibhai

50 bags dryginger, 11 bags turmeric, 30 baskets tamarind, 5 bags cardamum— V. Dharshi.

—S.S. CILICIA—

To Liverpool—

75 bags hosierycuttings and 30 bales cotton rags— The Overseas Cotton Waste Co. 216 bales cotton waste— Barot Bros and Co.

—S.S. BALI—

To Genoa—

114 bales cotton waste— Sapt Textile (India) Ltd.

—HUGH SILVER SPRAY—

To Colombo—

40 bags cumineseed— Sugrichand.

—S.S. TAURNIA—

To Trieste—

213 bales cotton waste— Sapt Textile Prod. (India) Ltd.

—S.S. MARINE FLIER—

To New York—

133 bags gum karaya: A. Devidas and Co.

Arrivals And Departures Of Steamers

ARRIVALS

"DASHA" from Calcutta with 7141 tons of coal on Nov. 6. Agents—Turner Morrison.

JALA MOHAN from Birkenhead on Nov. 6 with 2,720 tons of cargo Agents—Narotan Morarjee.

DUN YU from Karachi with 2,564 tons of cement on Nov. 7. Agents—H. Industries Co.

"JEHANGIR" from Karachi on November 7. Agents—Turner Morrison.

"CARTHAGE" from London with 1,561 tons of general cargo on Nov. 7. Agents—Mackinon Mackenzie.

"SHAHROKH" from Galveston Tex with 9,000 tons of wheat on November 8. Agents—Lionel Edwards.

"UNITA" from Calcutta with 5,288 tons of coal on November 8. Agents—Scindia Co.

"ROSE BANK" from Cochin with 1,500 tons of general cargo on Nov. 8. Agents—Eastern Steam Navigation Co.

DEPARTURES

"BRITISH HOSSAR" for Abadan on Novermber 6.

JALADURGA" for Jeddah on Nov. 5.

"RIDDER KERK" for Brisbane with 3,952 tons of cargo on November 6.

"JAL AZAD" for London with 2,602 tons of general cargo on Nov. 6.

"EUCADIA" for Glasgow with 2,462 tons of general cargo on Nov. 6.

"LAXMI" for Calicut with 140 tons of general cargo on November 7.

"FLYING ARROW" for Oklahoma with 2,832 tons of general cargo Nov. 9.

We give below the latest information regarding vessels due to arrive at and sail from Bombay under the agency of Messrs. Volkart Bros.:—

DUE TO ARRIVE AT BOMBAY

From U. S. Pacific Coast: s. s. "LOMBOK" due 25th Nov., s. s. "HOEGH MERCHANT" due 28th November.

From U.S. Atlantic Coast: s. s. "SILVERPLANE" due 9th Nov.

From Italy: s. s. "ONDA" due 9th Nov., s. s. "TIMAVO" due 20th Nov.

From Rotterdam/Antwerp: s. s. "LIEVEVROUWEKERK" due 15th Nov., s. s. "STREEPKERK" due 4th Dec.

From Persian Gulf via Karachi: s. s. "LISSEKERK" due 15th Nov. s. s. "SILVERCEDAR" due 15th Nov.

DUE TO SAIL FROM BOMBAY

For Calcutta via Colombo: s. s. "ALCHIBA" sails on 10th Nov., s. s. "ONDA" sails on 16th Nov. s. s. "LOOSDRECHT" sails on 18th Nov. s. s. "HOEGH SILVERWAVE" sails on 18th Nov., s. s. "SILVERPLANE" sails on 20th Nov., s. s. "LIEVEVROUWEKERK" sails on 23rd Nov. s. s. "LOMBOK" sails on 2nd Dec. s. s. "STREEPKERK" sails on 12th Dec.

Nov ofn c em-E- 88

For U.S. Atlantic Coast: s. s. "SILVERCEDAR" sails on 20th Nov.

For U.S. Pacific Coast: s. s. "HOEGH SILVERSPRAY" sails on 9th Nov.

For Italy: s. s. "TAURINIA" sails on 15th Nov., s. s. "TIMAVO" sails on 27th Nov.

For Persian Gulf via Karachi: s. s. "HOEGH MERCHANT" sails on 4th Dec.

For Mediterranean & North Continental Ports: s. s. "LINDEKERK" sails on 10th Nov. s. s. "LISSEKERK" sails on 20th Nov.

For Cochin: s. s. "BACICIN" sails on 12th Nov.

MONEY MARKET

BOMBAY, Nov. 8.

B. C. Rates T. T. D. D. 1/5 15/16 Ready.

B. C. Rates T. T. D. D. 1/5 29/32 up to 6 Mos.

London Banks Selling T. T. D. D. 1/5 31/32 Ready.

London Banks Selling T. T. D. D. 1/5 15/16 up to 6 Mos.

London Banks Buying T. T. 1/6 1/32 to 9th Month.

London Banks Buying T. T. 1/6 1/16 10th-12th Month.

London Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 1/16 to 4th Month.

London Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 3/32 5th and 6th Month.

London Banks Buying D D. 1/6 1/8 7th-9th Month.

London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st. 1/6 1/8 to 4th Month.

London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st. 1/6 5/32 5th and 6th Month

London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/6 3/16 7th-9th Month.

London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 5/32 to 4th Month.

London Banks Buying 120 d/st. 1/6 3/16 5th and 6th Month.

London Banks Buying 120 d/st. 1/6 7/32 7th-9th Month.

New York & Montreal B. C. Rate T T. Rs. 332 1/4.

Banks Selling T. T. D. D Rs. 332 1/4.

Banks Buying T. T. Rs. 330.

Banks Buying D D N Y Rs. 326 3/4 Montreal Rs. 328 1/2.

Banks Buying D. D. N. Y. Rs. 329 Montreal Rs. 328 3/4 L/C.

Paris Banks Selling T. T. Fcs 7860

Paris Banks Buying T. T. Fcs. 8060.

Amsterdam Banks Selling T. T. D. D Fl. 79

Belgium Banks Selling T. T. D. D Fcs. 1308.

Java Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Gldn 79.

Hongkong Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 84.

Singapore Banks Selling T. T. D. D Rs. 167.

Manila Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 165 1/4.

New York/London Cross Rate dol. 4.02 3/4 to 4.03 1/4; London/Afghanistan Cross Rate Afghani Rs 52 37-50 to London/Alexandria Cross Rate Pia. 97 1/4-3/4; London/Amsterdam Cross Rate Fl 10.68-70; London/Bangkok Cross Rate Tel 40; London/Belgium Cross

FOREIGN TRADE OF INDIA IN JULY 1947

Merchandise.—The trade returns for July, 1947, are summarised below :—

	Month of July. 1946 Rs. (lakh)	1947 Rs. lakhs)
Exports	24,16	28.16
Re-exports	1.59	32
Total exports	23.75	28.48
Imports	21.75	39.33
Excess of total exports over imports	+2.00	—10.85
	Four months, April to July.	
Exports	89 27	123,74
Re-exports	12.28	1.65
Total exports	101.55	125.39
Imports	74.60	144.06
Excess of total exports over imports	+26.90	—18.6[illegible]

TREASURE.—Imports of treasure (private) were valued at Rs 4.70 lakhs and exports on private account amounted to Rs. 7 lakhs in July, 1947 as compared with Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 32 lakhs respectively in the corresponding month of the preceding year.

IMPORTS.—The value of the imports during July, 1947, as compared with the corresponding month of 1946 and 1945 according to the different categories of merchandise. As compared with July, 1946, the value of food, drink and tobacco in July, 1947 rose by Rs. 1.42 lakhs to Rs. 4.70 lakhs, due mainly to larger imports of provisions and oilman's stores, tobacco, rice not in the husk, pulse, wheat flour, beans (dry) and barley notwithstanding decreases in the imports of rice in the husk and wheat. Raw materials and articles, mainly unmanufactured, also advanced by Rs. 3.50 lakhs to Rs 9.61 lakhs, due chiefly to increased imports of precious stones and pearls unset, motor spirit, raw cotton, lubricating oils, white oil, teak wood and coconut oil although there was a decrease in the imports of fuel oils. Articles, wholly or mainly manufactured too, increased by Rs. 12.43 lakhs to Rs 24.29 lakhs, owing mainly to improvements in the imports of vehicles (excluding locomotives, etc.), machinery and millwork, artificial silk, instruments, apparatus, etc., drugs and medicines, metals, paper, coal tar dyes, toilet requisites, glass and glassware, hardware, stationery (excluding paper), silk yarns and manufactures, chemicals and cotton yarns and manufactures. Imports of living animals amounted to Rs 28.000 in the month under review as against Rs. 24.000 in the corresponding month of the previous year. Imports of Postal articles expanded by Rs 24 lakhs to Rs. 72 lakhs.

Comparing the values of the imports in July, 1947, with those in July, 1946, the chief increases and decreases were as follows —

INCREASES

	Rs.
Vehicles (excluding locomotives, etc., for railways)	1,57,86,015
Machinery and Millwork	1,47,01,460
Artificial silk	1,42,99,480
Precious stones and pearls, unset	1,32 29 109
Instruments, apparatus, etc	1,29 34,782
Drugs and medicines	76,69,750
Metals	76,19,655
Provisions and oilman's stores	72,27,399
Paper	72 01,162
Coal tar dyes	65,19,891
Motor spirit	61,36,121
Toilet requisites	52 98,637
Tobacco	50,59 783
Glass and Glassware	41,78,995
Hardware	34,46,586
Stationery (excluding paper)	33,79,60[illegible]
Cotton, raw	30,37,960
Rice not in the husk	27,37,043
Lubricating oils	25,75 815
Pulse	25 65,842
Silk yarns and manufactures	25 06 612
Chemicals	23,33,513
Cotton yarns and manufactures	22 42,744
White oil	19,82,237
Teak wood	19,37,166
Wheat flour	17,96,129
Coconuts oil	17,42,079
Beans (dry)	17,77,161
Barley	15 48,221

DECREASES.

Rice in the husk	79,80 793
Wheat	57,53,573
Fuel oils	17,93,368

EXPORTS.—The value of the exports of Indian merchandise during July, 1947, as compared with the corresponding month of 1946 and 1945 and the increase or decrease in each principal category As compared with July, 1946, there were increases under all the categories during July, 1947. The exports of food, drink and tobacco advanced by Rs. 2.21 lakhs to Rs. 9.77 lakhs, due mainly to larger exports of tea, tobacco and spices in spite of a decrease in the exports of fish. Raw materials and produce rose by Rs 2.12 lakhs, to 9.66 lakhs owing chiefly to increased shipments of raw cotton, oils, linseed and castor seed, notwithstanding a decrease in the despatches of lac and raw jute. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured also improved by Rs. 1.52 lakhs to Rs. 12 34 lakhs due principally to increase in the exports of jute bags and cloth, coir manufactures and tanned hides, although there were reduced shipments of cotton piecegoods, woollen carpet and rugs and tanned skins. Exports of living animals increased by Rs. 11,000 to Rs. 51,000 and those of Postal articles by Rs. 16 lakhs to Rs. 39 lakhs.

Comparing the values of the exports of Indian merchandise in July, 1947, with those in July, 1946, the chief increases and decreases were as follows :—

INCREASES.

	Rs.
Cotton raw	2,26,70,415
Jute, gunny bags	1,42,11,839
Tea, black	1,32,24,389
Jute, gunny cloth	1,00,33,012
Tobacco, unmanufactured	93,94,866
Oils	79,01,733
Coir manufactures	36,34,291
Hides, tanned, etc.	27,94,401
Linseed	24 28,401
Spices	23,47,077
Castor seeds	20,52,406

DECREASES.

Lac	16,42,720
Cotton piecegoods	14,91,926
Jute, raw	51 23,497
Fish	23,04,994
Wool, carpets and rugs	20,72,154
Skins, tanned etc.	14,73,448

TRADE IN FOUR MONTHS. APRIL TO JULY, 1947.—During the four months ended July 1947, the value of the imports increased, as compared with the corresponding period of 1946 by Rs. 69.40 lakhs or 93 per cent and amounted to Rs. 144 crores, and the total exports, including re-exports, by Rs. 23.84 lakhs or 24 per cent to Rs 125 crores. The exports of Indian merchandise showed an increase of Rs 34.47 lakhs or 39 per cent while re-exports recorded a decrease of Rs. 10.63 lakhs or 87 per cent. The grand total of imports, exports and re-exports amounted to Rs 269 crores as against Rs. 176 crores, an increase of Rs 93 crores or 53 per cent.

Imports of treasures (private and Government) amounted to Rs. 16.50 lakhs, as compared with Rs. 1.32 lakhs Silver amounted to Rs. 7.72 lakhs as against Rs 36 lakhs and gold metal to Rs 7.96 lakhs as against Rs. 95 lakhs. There were no imports of sovereigns and other British gold coins as in the corresponding period of the preceding yeth while other coined gold amounted to Rs. 47 lakhs as compared with Re. nil. Imports of currency notes amounted to Rs. 35 lakhs as compared with Rs. 1 lakh. Exports of treasure decreased by Rs. 1.04 lakhs to Rs 26 lakhs, those of gold amounting to Rs. 2 lakhs as against Rs. 52 lakhs in the corresponding period of the preceding year.

Karachi Cotton Market

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Nov. 8

Cotton Ready Sind NT 81, Punjab 289, F 91, Four F 69, New Crop NT Roller November Delivery 81 to 81 8, Sawgin 86 to 87. Market quiet with moderate demand.

Saturday's business totalled about 1975 bales.

Arrivals from upcountry 3580 bales. Export nil.

Cottonseed NT Ready 7/11, Do. New Crop 8/3, Des. 10/4, Rapeseed 213. Market quietly steady with moderate demand.

Saturday's arrivals from upcountry were 17,760 mds. Exports totalled 4,450 bags for Cutch, Kathiawar.

Gold Tejabi 100, Sovereigns 67, Silver Coins 116. Market easy owing to poor demand.

STOCK EXCHANGE: Vallka Mills 99, Colony Mills 37, Hydri Constructions 20, Karachi Electric 140, Three per cent 1960 Pakistan Government Loan 100 12.

Madras Share Market

MADRAS Nov. 8.

Following are today's quotations in the Madras Stock Market :—

SECURITIES: Government of India Loans: Three per cent 1966 99/8, Do. 1970/75 99/13, Government of Travancore Loan Three per cent 1952/54 102.14, Government of Madras Loan 1960 101.

BANKS: Imperial Bank (F. P.) 1810, Reserve 113, Travancore 21.

PLANTINGS: Balmadies 1/8, Chembras 5/8 C, Devashola 18/12, Midlands 6, Vellampathy 1 9/6, Pullangodes 1/4, Thirumbadi 2/8, T. R. and T. Co. 6 14, Valkundam 7/7.

TEXTILES: Buckinghams 179, Cambodia 10 2, Coimbatore C. M. 98, Lakshmi 66/8, Maduras 44/14, Metturs 320, Pankaja 84, Radhakrishna 134, Rajalakshmi 54/4, Ranga Vilas 46, Trav Rayon 4/11, Thrichinopolys 12.

MISCELLENOUS: Andhra Cements 68/4, Facts 6/1, Mettur Chem 8/11, Mysore Chem. and Fert 8/10.—(A. P. I.).

Sugar Prices

BOMBAY, Nov. 8.

Small	99	0	0
Medium	102	8	0
Big	105	0	0
Extra Big	108	8	0
Nov.	34	12	0
Dec.	32	12	0
Jan.	30	10	0
March	30	2	0

Arrivals Bags 1,066
Departure Bags Approxi 3,000
Total Stock in Bombay 86,700



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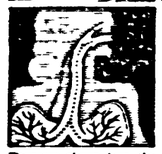


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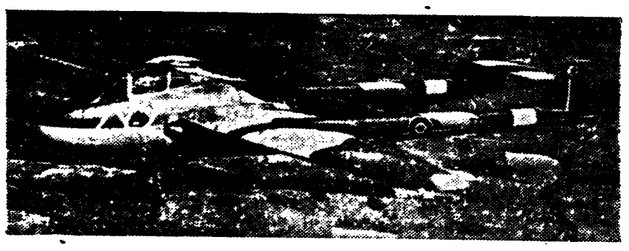
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JET PLANES FOR R.I.A.F.



Three jet-propelled de Havilland "Vampire" aircraft, intended for the Royal Indian Air Force, arrived in New Delhi from London on Friday, November 5, 1948 These are the first jet planes to be acquired for the Indian Air Force. The Vampire in flight.

REOPENING TRADE WITH JAPAN

Pact With Commonwealth Countries To Be Signed

NEW DELHI, Nov. 8 (API): According to an official announcement the representatives of the Supreme Commander, Allied Powers, acting in respect of occupied Japan and the representatives of five British Commonwealth countries today formally concluded an arrangement by which trade to the minimum value of £55 million will be done between these countries and occupied Japan from July 1, 1948 to June 30, 1949, representing an increase in Japan's trade with the whole sterling area by over three and one-half times.

The British Commonwealth participants are: Australia, India, New Zealand and South Africa as well as the United Kingdom and its colonies except Hongkong.

Mr. B N. Chakrabarti, head of the Indian Liaison Mission in Tokyo is expected to sign the document on behalf of India.

The arrangement leaves the way open for other countries in the "sterling area" to accede subject to the approval of both parties. Alternatively it is open to individual "sterling area" countries to negotiate their own trade arrangements with occupied Japan as is the case of the Dominion of Pakistan.

The main goods to be exported by occupied Japan under the arrangement are cotton textile which account for a minimum of over £16 million of the total minimum estimated Japanese sales of some £27½ million, industrial machinery and parts, raw silk, rolling stock, caustic soda and other chemicals, rayon, wool and silk manufactures, paper and paper products and bunker coal The "sterling area" participants will furnish a wide range of raw materials and other goods and services to an approximate value of £23 million. The balance of approximately £4½ million will be offset against a balance of goods already delivered to occupied Japan during the previous period on open account, under Governmental trading arrangements.

Bureau Report

COTTON CROP FORECAST FOR THIS YEAR

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (UPA): The Agriculture Department today forecast a 15,166,000 bales cotton crop for this year.

This is [illegible] higher than last month's prediction. The Department said the October weather was nearly ideal in the central belt and was generally favourable in other areas".

The forecast was 87,000 bales or six-tenths of one per cent above the October figure.

This year's cotton output is the seventh largest on record. Last year's production was 11,857,000 bales The average for previous 10 years was 12,014,000 bales. The 1937 crop was an al-time record of 18,946,000 bales.

The crop is expected to bring the farmers over 2,650,000,000, dollars which is a record return.

Pepper Prices

BOMBAY, Nov. 8.

Magsar	189 to 191
Maha	184 to 186

AHMEDABAD SHARE MARKET

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 8.

Market moved narrowly and irregularly. Closing tone was quiet but uncertain.

Calico Opened 1283, Highest 1286, Lowest 1274, Closed 1281.

Arvind Opened 1504 Highest 1512, Lowest 379, Closed 381.

Arvind Opened 1504, Highest 1512, Lowest 1495, Closed 1501.

Deferred Opened 1525, Highest 1538, Lowest 1518, Closed 1531.

Closing quotations: Calico 1281, Arvind 1504, Ambika 381 Jupiter 350, Saraspur 591, Monogram 191, Deferred 1531, Ashok 627/8/0, Shamrock 685, New Jahangir 1685.

Latest Commercial

NEW YORK COTTON DECEMBER

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.

Previous closing	31.31
Today's opening	31.35
Difference	+4
Today's closing	31.43
Difference	+12

LAST QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, Nov. 8.

Silver Bullion forward	Rs.	175	0
Silver ready	Rs.	175	0
Gold ready	Rs.	113	0
Sovereign	Rs.	75	8
Expectation:			
Cotton Jarila Jan.-Feb.	Rs.	606	0

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.

New York Stock Exchange opening prices:

Anaconda Copper Mining 35,
General Motors 61-1/8,
United States steel common 75-1/2,
Ditto Preference 136.

COTTON CROP OF THE INDIAN UNION

Decrease In Area And Production

NEW DELHI, Nov. 8.

According to the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, ministry of agriculture the following are the final estimates of acreage and yield in respect of the cotton crop of 1947-48 of the Indian Union, including Hyderabad state. These estimates correspond to the final forecast which could not be released in time owing to delay in the receipt of information from several report areas :—

The area is 10,932,000 acres and the yield 21,16,000 bales. There is a decrease of 6.3 per cent in area and 0.4 per cent in production as compared to last year.

	Area.	Bales.
Bengals	824,000	215,000
Americans	208,000	33,000
Oomras	3,949,000	727,000
Broach	552,000	149,000
Surti	549,000	77,000
Dholleras	942,000	177,000
Others	4,118,000	738,000
(A. P. I.)		

Hessian Market

BOMBAY, Nov. 8.

	Pcs.
45X11.	
Ready	113-3/4
Oct.-Dec.	114-1/4
Jan.-March	114-1/2
BAGS 40X28.	Rs.
Ready	126
Oct.-Dec.	122
Jan.-March	119

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS IN CONSTITUTION

(Continued from Page 6)

be suspended in the U.S.A.! In the Milligan Case, the U.S. Supreme Court said:

Not one of these safeguards can the President or Congress or the Judiciary disturb, 'except the one concerning the habeas corpus.'

Again, Amendment 3 and 5 of the U.S. Constitution authorise the abridgement of the Fundamental Rights guaranteed therein by laws passed by the Congress. Indeed, if Fundmental Rights are to be abridged at all in any circumstances, it is best to state in the Constitution itself which of them may be abridged and in what circumstances and by which authority, the Executive, or the Legislature or the Judiciary.

DEFECTS OF U.S. CONSTITUTION

In any event, the U.S. Constitution is not a model to be followed in India today. It was written over a hundred and fifty years ago when polity was much simpler. Its absolutes have again and again been violated by the Executive, the Legislature and the Judiciary. On account of the extreme difficulty to amending it in response to the developing polity, recourse has had to be had to subterfuges to attain the purpose, such as interpretations which strain and even violate the Constitution and which vary with the personality and political complexion of the Executive, the Legislature and the Judiciary, in office at the moment. Prohibition was a constitutional matter in the U.S.; it had to be enacted and repeated by a Constitutional amendment, while the Fundamental Right to vote was denied to the Negroes in the Southern States by dubious devises, which were condoned by the Supreme Court!

LEGISLATION BY AMENDMENT OR INTERPRETATION

Indeed, the U.S. Constitution, like other written and "rigid" Constitutions, invites amendments, not by the direct and deliberative method as in England and in India up to this day, but by the indirect and un-predictable method of judicial interpretation! It is reminiscent of the interpretations of, say, 'the Bhagavat Gita', by the three great Acharyas of South India. The 'Gita' is accepted as binding and authoritative. But each Acharya interpreted it in his own way, which were mutually contradictory! The 'Gita' could not have sanctioned at once the 'Dwaita', 'Adwaita' and 'Visistadwaita' systems. Really speaking, the three philosophers had each his own philosophy, but they claimed that they were merely interpreting the 'Gita'! It was said of Swami Vivekananda that he was once asked the authority for a doctrine he had propounded, and he answered that he was himself the authority! It is far better to amend the Indian Constitution by the ordinary process as and when required, rather than resort to the interpretations which are sometimes an open violation of the 'rigid' Constitution.

VIGILANT PUBLIC OPINION BEST SAFEGUARD

Indeed, there is no need to entrench Fundamental Rights in a "rigid" Constitution. Fundamental Rights obtain in India today under the present "fluid" constitutional setup thanks to the great law codes. They obtain in England also where there is no 'rigid' Constitution. The real safeguard against arbitrary infringement of Fundamental Rights is a vigilant public opinion, and not a Constitution, 'rigid' or 'fluid'. Only the other day, certain Provincial Governments in India enacted laws ousting the jurisdiction of the High Courts in certain infringements of Fundamental Rights by the Executive. But public opinion was strong enough to get the obnoxious laws repealed.

World Looks Up To Rising Star Of India

(Continued from Page 1)

free and independent country, must function in its own language. Unfortunately, however, the very fact that he himself and many other members had to address in a foreign language itself showed that there was something lacking. Let us recognise it, but in trying to press for a change and immediate change we should not get wrapped up in numerous controversies and possibly even delay the whole constitution.

"Language is and has been a vital factor in an individual and nation's life. Because it is vital, we have to give it further thought and consideration. Because it is vital, it is also an urgent matter. And, at the same time, it is also a matter in which urgency may ill serve our purpose.

WE MUST NOT IMPOSE OUR WILL ON MINORITY

"There is a slight contradiction in this, because if we proceed in an urgent matter to impose something, may be by majority, on an unwilling minority in parts of the country or even in this House, we do not really succeed in what we have started to achieve. Powerful forces are at work in the country which will lead to the substitution of the English language by "an Indian language or Indian languages" in so far as different parts of the country are concerned. Any attempt to impose on an unwilling people has usually met with the strongest opposition and has actually resulted in something the very reverse of what the promoters wanted."

LAST LAP OF LONG JOURNEY

The Prime Minister, who intervened in the course of the debate on the draft constitution reminded the House that they were on the last lap of their long journey. Nearly two years ago, they had met in this hall and on that solemn occasion it was his high privilege to move the objectives resolution. That resolution embodied something more than mere objectives. It embodied the spirit that lay behind the Indian people. It was difficult to maintain the spirit of a nation or people at a high level all the time. Nevertheless, he hoped that it was in that spirit they had approached the framing of the constitution. It was in that spirit that they should consider the draft constitution in detail. It might of course that they could improve on that resolution. If so they would certainly do it. However, that resolution laid down the fundamental and basic contents of what the constitution should be. A constitution was after all some kind of legal body given to the ways of governance and of the life of the people. A constitution if it was out of touch with people's life and aims and aspirations became rather empty. If it fell behind these aims it dragged the people down. It should be something ahead to keep the people's minds and eyes upto a high mark. He thought the objectives resolution did that.

FIRST THINGS FIRST

Pandit Nehru went on to say that inevitably, since the resolution was passed in the course of numerous discussions, passions were raised about what he considered were relatively unimportant matters in the larger context of giving shape to the nation's aspirations and will. Not that they were unimportant. But, there was a question of priority and relative importance. There was also the question of what came first and what came second. If they were to put second things first, then inevitably the first and most important thing suffered a certain eclipse.

Pandit Nehru said his intervention in the debate was not with a view to commend or criticise the clauses but to place certain fundamental factors before them. He did so because in recent weeks he had been beyond the shores of India and visited foreign lands, met eminent people and statesmen of other countries and had the advantage of looking at this beloved country of ours from a distance that was an advantage.

NEED FOR PERSPECTIVE

It was true that those who looked at things from a distance did not see many things that existed in this country but it was equally true that those who lived in the country and were surrounded all the time with numerous difficulties and problems, sometimes failed to see the picture as a whole. They had to do both—to see the problems in their intricate detail and see them in some perspective so that they might have that picture before them. This became even more important during a period of swift transition.

Pandit Nehru said, "We who have lived through this period of swift transition of trials, glories and sorrows and bitterness are affected by all these changes. We change ourselves and do not notice ourselves changing. And it is a little helpful to be out of this turmoil for a while and look at it from a distance, to some extent with the eyes of other people. I have had that opportunity given to me and I am glad of that opportunity.

"I saw from that distance the rising star of India far above the horizon and casting its soothing light, in spite of all that has happened, over many countries of the world who looked up to it with hope and considered that out of this new Free India would come various forces which would help the world, somewhat to right itself and which would co-operate with other similar forces elsewhere, because the world is in a bad way. We consider this great continent of Asia and the rest of the world is in a bad way and that it is faced with problems which almost appear to be insurmountable, and sometimes one has the feeling that we are all actors in a tragic drama in which the world is shoving on to its inevitable denouncement of disaster. Yet, when I looked at this picture from afar and from here, I had a feeling of hope and optimism, not merely because of India but also because of other things that I saw, that the tragedy which seemed inevitable was not necessarily inevitable, that there were many other forces at work, and that there were innumerable men and women of goodwill in the world who wanted to avoid disaster and tragedy and there was certainly the possibility that they would succeed in avoiding it."

TWO EVENTFUL YEARS

The Prime Minister continued. "To come back to India, ever since I moved the objective resolution a year and eleven months ago, we have passed through strange transitions and changes. We function here far more independently than we did at that time. We function as a Sovereign Independent Nation but we have also gone through a great deal of sorrow and bitterness during this period and all of us have been powerfully affected by it.

"The country for which we are going to frame this constitution was partitioned and split into two and what happened afterwards is fresh in our minds and will remain fresh with all of us here for a very long time to come.

"Yet, in spite of all these, India has grown in strength and in freedom and undoubtedly this growth of India, this emergence of India as a free country is one of the significant facts of this generation; significant for us and for the vast number of our brothers and sisters who live in this country, significant for Asia and significant for the world. The world is beginning to realise it and mostly I think, and I am glad to find that India's role in Asia and in the world will be beneficient. Sometimes it may be that there would be a measure of apprehension because India may take some part which some people and countries with their interests may not particularly like. But the main thing is that this great significant factor has occurred, that India after a long period of domination has emerged as a free, sovereign democratic, independent, country and that is a fact which changes and is changing history. How far it will change history will depend upon us in this House, in the present, and on other houses in the future which will come into existence to represent the organised will of the Indian people. This is a tremendous responsibility".

"Freedom", Pt. Nehru said, "brings responsibility, there is no such thing as freedom without responsibility. Irresponsibility itself means lack of freedom. Therefore, we have to be conscious of this tremendous responsibility which freedom has brought and discipline ourselves. But there is something more than that. This freedom that has come to India by virtue of many things, of history, traditions, our resources, geographical position and our great potential of all that, leads inevitably India to play an important part in world affairs. It is the inevitable consequence of what India has and what Free India must be.

"Now, because we have to play that inevitable part in world affairs that brings us another and greater responsibility and sometimes with all my hope and optimism and confidence in my nation I rather quake at this great responsibility that is being thrust upon us and which we cannot escape. If we are tied up in our narrow controversies we might forget it but whether we forget it or not that responsibility is ours".

Pt. Nehru asked the house to consider this great responsibility that had been thrust upon India, because they represented India in this as in many other spheres of work, whether in the framing of the constitution or otherwise, always keeping in view the fact that the eyes of the world were upon India and the hopes and aspirations of a great part of the world were also upon her.

"We Dare Not Belittle"

"We dare not belittle. It we do so, we not only do illservice to this country of ours but also to the hopes an aspiration that surround us at the moment from other countries. It is in this way that I would like the House to consider this constitution; first of all to keep that objective resolution before us to see how far we come up to it and how far we are building up the Independent Sovereign Republic, from the people".

OBJECTIVES RESOLUTION

Pt. Nehru read relevant extracts from the Objectives Resolution and present on them that it cast upon the House a great responsibility to see "that this ancient land attains its rightful and honoured place in the world, peace and welfare of mankind.

"In this light, the Prime Minister said the House should consider the various controversial issues. There were bound to be controversies and there should be controversies because India was a living and vital nation. It was right that people should think differently and it was also right that they though differently and argued differently. But when they came to decisions they should act unitedly in furtherance of those decisions.

Linguistic Provinces And National Language

Pt. Nehru in this connection referred to two controversies, namely, the formation of Linguistic Provinces and National Language. While he agreed these were important problems to be solved, they should be taken up for solution at the proper time.

On the question of language, Pt. Nehru said there should be no imposition. The surest way to develop a natural All-India language was not so much by passing resolutions and laws on the subject but to work to that end. For his part he had a certain conception of what the all-India language would be Other people's conception might not be the same. But he would much rather avoid trying to impose his conception and work to that end in co-operation and amity. After the major issues in the Constitution had been settled, after they had attained a great measure of stability, they could take up each one of these issues separately and dispose them of in a much better atmosphere.

LONDON TALKS

Pt. Nehru again referred to the Objectives Resolution and recalled his earlier speech on that occasion when he said that that resolution had laid down that India's constitution should be an Independent Sovereign Republic. The question of India being a republic was entirely a matter for her to determine. It had nothing or little to do with what her relations should be with other countries, notably the U.K. or the Commonwealth, which used to be called "the British Commonwealth of Nation's That was a question which had to be determined by this House and by none other, independently of what the constitution was going to be. During his recent visit to London this subject came up for private discussion many times.

"Country Of Destiny"

Finally the Prime Minister reiterated India's role in world affairs and said that destiny had cast a certain role on India "whether any one of us present here can be called and man or woman of destiny or not I do not know. It is a big word. It is not applied to the normal human being.

"But whether we are men of destiny or not, India is a country of destiny and insofar as we represent this great country, that great destiny stretches out in front of us and we also have to function as men and women of destiny".

"We must view all our problems in that long perspective of destiny of the world and of Asia. Never forgetting the great responsibility that freedom, this great destiny of our country, has cast upon us, not losing ourselves either in petty controversy and debates which may be fruitful but which will, I think, in this context be either out of place or out of tune, because against vast numbers of minds and eyes look at this direction, we have to remember them. Hundreds of millions of our own people and others look to us".

NEED FLEXIBILITY

"Remember this that while we want this Constitution to be as solid and permanent as we can make it, nevertheless, there is no permanence in Constitutions. There should be certain flexibility. If you make anything rigid and permanent you stop the nation's growth, the growth of a living, vital, organic people.

"Therefore, when we pass this Constituti, I think itis proposed to lay down a period of years during which changes to that Constitution can be easily made without any difficult process.

"It is very necessary provision for a number of reasons. While we who are assembled here undoubtedly represent the people of India, nevertheless, it can be said quite truthfully that when a new House is elected in terms of this Constitution and every adult has a right to vote, the house that emerges then will certainly be fully representative of every section of the Indian people and it is right that that House should have an easy opportunity to make such changes as it wants to".

"In any event", Pt. Nehru said, "we should not make the Constitution, as in some other great countries, so rigid that they cannot be adapted to changing conditions Today when the world is in turmoil and we are passing through a very swift period of transition what we may do today may not be wholly applicable tomorrow."

MINORITIES ISSUE

The Prime Minister deprecated certain separatist tendencies in the country for the retention of privileges. The Objectives Resolution had laid down safeguard for minorities That must be done because it was the duty of the majority to see that the minority, which might have suspicions and fears was won over. It was right and important that they should raise the level of the Backward Groups and bring them up to the level of the rest. But it was not right that in trying to do this they should create further barriers and retain all the existing barriers.

Pt. Nehru said that they were not seeking to impose some kind of regimented unity. In this great country ways of living differed in various parts and in spite of the variety there was fundamental unity. While it was their bounden duty to do everything they could to give full opportunity to every minority or groups or tribes to rise over their backwardness it would not be right to go the way the country had gone in the past by creating barriers. It kept the groups in isolation and prevented them from getting closer to other groups. He hoped the House would remember what he had submitted in considering the various clauses of the draft.

The Prime Minister was warmly cheered at the conclusion of his speech.

"Herald Tribune" On Nehru's Success

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (UPI): There is no longer any doubt that a formula has been found under which India will remain in the British Commonwealth of Nations, says the London correspondent of the "Herald Tribune" today.

The correspondent adds: "India will not be a Dominion, but a Republic. The King would become Head of the Commonwealth as a whole instead of King of the various individual nations which make up the Commonwealth.

"The Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference just ended in London succeeded beyond even the best hopes of the British themselves Particular success was Prime Minister Nehru of India who coming from a country whose future relations with the Commonwealth was doubtful, when the Conference opened, turned out to be the strongest personality and most active participant at the meetings.

"It was in long private talks with Prime Minister Clement Attlee and others in London for the Conference that a plan for India to remain in the Commonwealth as a Republic was evolved."

"India's Draft Constitution Most Democratic In The World"

ALLADI'S CLAIM IN CONSEMBLY

One More Day Allotted To General Discussion

NEW DELHI, Nov. 8 (A.P.I.): When the Constituent Assembly resumed this morning its general discussion on the motion on the draft constitution, most of the Premiers of the provinces including Madras, United Provinces, Central Provinces and Assam, were present for the first time during the current session.

In the absence of Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President, owing to illness Mr. H. C. Mukherjee Vice-President took the chair.

Sir H. P. Mody from Bombay took his seat in the House. As there were about 60 members who signified their desire to speak on the motion, the Vice President said that he would give preference to the minority representatives to voice their feelings and called upon Mr. Beg to speak.

BEG'S CRITICISM

Mr. Beg criticised both the form of Government and the constitution proposed in the draft and said that it would lead to a fascist and totalitarian government capable of riding roughshod over the valued rights of citizens and also minorities. He would prefer a Swiss system of Government combining responsibility and stability. Criticising certain provinsions in the draft which he said overrode the fundamental rights, he complained that there was no specific mention of safeguards for the personal laws of the people, and the Government of the country in the circumstances could not claim to be secular. As regards minority rights, they could not give up reservation in the absence of a system which would ensure election based up on a proportional representation.

HINDI & DEVNAGRI SCRIPT CONFUSION

Mr. Z. H. Lari criticised the suggestion that 'Hindi' and 'Devnagari' script should be national language. "We stand for Hindustani in two scripts", he said. He also proposed the retention of English for some time to come for the convenience of those who did not understand Hindustani.

While considering the draft constitution, he said, they must keep in view the fact that "constitutional morality has still to be developed and that democracy is foreign to the soil of India." Constitutional morality he said, was lacking not only among the people but also in the Government. The power, therefore, given to the Government in the draft constitution was liable to be misused and the house must guard against such a happening.

Mr. Lari said the legislature had been given the power to interfere in the lives of the people to such an extent that the fundamental rights provided in the constitution were reduced to nothing. He opposed the provision giving the executive authority to issue ordinance. The only way to safeguard the interests of the minorities was to introduce proportional representation in elections. It was also not enough to say that for appointment in the services the claims of the minorities would be considered. The minorities in India must be given statutory reservations in the services.

One member: What about Pakistan?

Mr. Lari: I am not prepared to follow in the footsteps of Pakistan I am a citizen of India and as such I claim my rights.

Mr. Hoosain Imam stated that the first lacuna one observed in the constitution was that there was no mention of the sovereignty of the people. Unless one accepted the principle that all power was derived from the people the contitution would create confusion. Already there was confusion as between the Provinces and Indian States. People in the Provinces who had fought and got Swaraj had lesser power than the people of the States who did not participate in the freedom struggle to the same extent. Citizens of State were, for instance, exempt from income-tax, corporation tax etc.

There must be no differentiation between the citizens of one unit and another between a Province and a State.

Mr. Hoosain Imam pleaded that the language used by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, who was a Gujerati and spoke neither Hindi nor Urdu, should be the standard. It was Hidustani, which was understood by everyone. Mahatma Gandhi, too, had spent the last ounce of his life pleading for Hindustani.

Referring to the minorities Mr. Hoosain Imam urged the House to forget and forgive the past. It was very painful to be reminded every time that the Muslims were responsible for Pakistan. The Congress was as much a party to it as anybody else. The Muslim should be regarded as much a citizen of India as anyone else.

Begum Aizaz Rasool said she endorsed Dr. Ambedkar's views on village polity and said the modern tendency was to stress the rights of citizens as against corporate bodies.

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR WOMEN

On fundamental rights, Begum Aizaz Rasool said what had been given with one hand had been taken away by the other hand. Referring to the equal rights provided for women, things that such a provision had been included. Referring to reservation of seats for minorities, Begum Aizaz Rasool said in the present context such reservation of seats had no meaning (hear hear). "The minorities have to depend on the goodwill of the majority community. I agree with Dr Ambedkar that it is for the majority to realise its duty and not discriminate against the minorities. If that principle is accepted by the majority, then we will not ask for reservation of seats as far as the electorates are concerned.

As regards the language question, Begum Aizaz Rasool said Hindustani in Devnagari and Urdu scripts should for at least ten or fifteen years, be the language of the country. The ultimate goal could be Hindi in Devnagri script.

Mr. Manmohanlal pointed out that under a system of parliamentary democracy the minority would always be under them. The majority should therefore treat the minorities with sympathetic consideration and not adopt a challenging attitude towards them. Mr. Lal also pleaded for recognition of village units in the constitution.

NOVEL FEATURE

Mr. Muniswami Pillai commended the provision abolishing untouchability and said it was a novel feature which would be welcome throughout the country. Referring to minority rights, Mr. Pillai pointed that these had already been accepted by the Assembly when it passed the principles of fundamental rights. The minorities felt that these safeguards must be there and it will be unfortunate to think of making any changes in them. He was sorry that no provision had been made to recognise village units and urged that at least groups of villages should be recognised as self-governing institutions. On the question of language, Mr. Muniswami Pillai urged that no attempt should be made to force any language which the people did not understand on any Province or State or district. As far as the South was concerned, he did not think even one per cent of the people understood Hindi or Hindustani.

"PREJUDICES" AGAINST DELHI

Lala Deshbandhu Gupta said that the Drafting Committee had not been able to overcome its "pejudices" against Delhi when it considered the question of administration for the Chief Commissioners' Provinces. The Constituent Assembly had set up a special committee, with Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya as Chairman, to make recommendations on the question. In its recommendations the Committee had given due consideration to the views and difficulties of the Central Government but still the drafting committee had not considered it fit to incorporate those recommendations in the constitution. If the Assembly decided to ignore the aspirations of two million people of Delhi then it would not only be a great injustice but also it would create unrest and dissatisfaction in the capital, warned Lala Deshbandhu Gupta.

LACKING IN INDIAN SPIRIT

Mr. Gokulbhai Bhatt said that the draft constitution was lacking in the "Indian Spirit." The Drafting Committee had taken a lot from various countries but it had incorporated nothing that was Indian. A constitution which gave no place to the village panchayats could not be suited to India.

Mr. Bhatt was not in favour of having a large number of small Provinces and States as units of the Indian Union. It was essential for the unity of the country that Provinces and States should be grouped into bigger units, each unit having an income of at least twenty crores. He put forward a plea for the postponement for ten years of the issue of linguistic provinces.

Mrs. Velayudhan did not agree with the view that this Constituent Assembly should be dissolved. Instead, after passing the constitution she said, it should be placed before the country as an election issue. The future Assembly which might be elected should have the freedom to amend it as it chose.

Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafir said that in the rules of citizenship provision should be made for a number of those non-Muslims who were perforce still living in Pakistan and would desire to come over to India after the constitution was passed. He supported the idea that they should decide the question of national language and should adopt the constitution in that.

"UNITY IN DIVERSITY"

Rev. Nicholas Roy congratulated the Drafting Committee for giving India "unity in diversity." He suggested that the Governors of Provinces should not be nominated but elected. He expressed Assam's satisfaction with the financial proposals embodied in the draft constitution and hoped that Assam being a border province would be given financial aid for its schemes.

MINORITY QUESTION

Mr. Mohd. Ismail called upon the House to have a realistic view of the minority question. More appeals for goodwill would not serve the purpose. It was not enough to provide reservation of seats for the minorities. The only effective way to give them representation would be to have separate electorates.

Mr. Alladi Krishnaswamy Iyer joined in the tribute of praise to Dr. Ambedkar for the lucid and able manner in which he had explained the principles of the draft constitution. He did not however share Dr. Ambedkar's views in the general condemnation of village communities in India and emphatically disented from the observation that democracy in India was on a top-dressing of Indian soil.

The main principles of the draft constitution, Mr. Alladi said, had been settled by the Assembly after due consideration of the reports of various committees.

CONSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

He doubted if even some of the members who animadverted upon certain features of this constitution settled by this House could disclaim responsibility for the decisions already reached. The federal frame-work of the constitution with an over-riding powers in the centre in times of national emergency or to meet a national crisis, the location of the residuary power in the Centre the need for a concurrent list and the items therein the composition of the Houses, the relative powers of the two Houses of Parliament and in the provincial legislatures, the mode of election of the President and of the Governors. The relationship between the legislature and the executive, the constitution and powers of the Supreme Court and of the High Courts. The fundamental rights to be guaranteed to the citizen, and a number of other matters relating to the constitutional framework, were settled by the House nor considered by the Committees appointed by this House. In so far as the Drafting Committee had embodied in the articles as framed the considered decisions of this Assembly, the Drafting Committee could in no way be responsible for the decisions already reached, while it might be quite open to the House to revise those decisions on new or special grounds. In regard to such of the provisions in the draft as had not been considered by this House it was open to the House to come to any conclusion, consistently with the resolutions already reached and with the general framework of the consitution.

NOTHING INDIGENOUS

There was not much force in the criticism that the draft constitution had borrowed largely from foreign constitutions and there was nothing indigenous about it, when it was remembered that federalism in its modern form was of recent growth.

Referring to the criticism that the Centre had been made too strong, Mr. Krishnaswamy Aiyar said, in view of the complexity of industrial, trade and financial conditions in modern world and the need for largescale defence programmes, there was an inevitable tendency in every federation in the direction of strengthening the Federal Government.

The existence of a large list of concurrent subjects had been criticised. But a study of the several items in the list would make it clear that the items mainly related to matters of common concern all over India, instead of not having a concurrent list or curtailing it, he would advocate the concurrent list being extended and applied to the States in part three

VILLAGE COMMUNITIES

Another criticism was that the constitution did not give sufficient importance to village communities which were an essential feature of India's social and political life. With large powers vested in the Provincial and State legislatures in regard to local self-Government and other matters, there was nothing to prevent them from constituting the villages as administrative units for the discharge of various functions vested in the States Governments.

Referring to the criticism that the fundamental rights had been hedged in with restrictions he said the draft constitution instead of leaving it to courts to read the necessary limitations and exceptions sought to express in compendious form these limitations and exceptions. As to the criticism that the common man had been ignored and that there was no flavour about the constitution he would say that the constitution while it did not commit the country to any particular form of economic structure or social adjustment, gave ample scope for future legislatures to undertake any legislation they choose.

FINANCIAL PROVISIONS

Referring to the financial provisions, Mr. Aladi said while an independent source or sources of revenue were necessary for the proper functioning of a Federal Government, there was a distinct tendency in several federations for the Central Government to act as the taxing agency while making adequate provision for the units sharing in the proceeds. He doubted whether it would be possible to overhaul the whole financial structure and attempt a redistribution on entirely new lines.

Before the constitution was finally adopted by the Assembly, Mr. Aladi Krishnaswamy Ayyar added, there were several matters which required very close examination such as citizenship, formation of new States and the position of Indian States which had been grouped and brought together under the able guidance of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel The position of States not represented in the Assembly would also have to be considered and dealt with before the constitution was finalised. Altogether, he concluded, it could be claimed that the constitution was based upon sound principles of democratic Government and contained within itself the elements of elasticity, growth and expansion and was in line with the most advanced democratic constitutions of the world.

CAPITAL OF INDIA

Mr. Hanumanthiah warned against making, the centre too strong. He also suggested that the capital of India should be shifted from Delhi to some place in the Central Provinces. The capital of any country ought to be in the centre of the country. Apart from that, except for two months in a year, Delhi was susceptible to extremes of climate, which was not conducive to efficiency of work Delhi had also a history behind it. Every empire founded there had buried itself in the tombs scattered all over the place. He did not like to have the capital of the new India in Delhi

REFERENCE TO GOD

Pandit Govind Malaviya said that the Assembly would be failing in its duty if in the preamble to the constitution it did not make any reference to God, the Almighty, the supreme power which guides the destinies of the whole world.

The entire background of the country demanded this. He was sure if the people of the country were consulted, over 90 per cent of them would want such a mention. Even if some of the members or even all of them did not believe in God, they would still be failing in their duty to the vast masses of India if they did not make a reference to God. Pandit Malaviya also suggested that the name "India" should be changed into something more suitable For some time to come, if necessary, they could put 'India' in brackets after the new name had been written. He would be content with any name which appealed to the whole of the House.

On tht question of minorities saregnards, Mr. Malaviya stated the possibility of the minorities themselves wanting to give up these safeguards within the prescribed period of ten years should be recognized in the constitution by adding a new clause. He did not want that the safeguards should be done away with. The majority should, in fact, give every assurance possible not only in word but in actual deeds to the minority But he would submit that if the minorities themselves or any of them desired even before the lapse of the ten years provided for, to do away with reservations, then there should be a clause in the constitution to provide for this.

Pandit Malaviya also urged that at the end of the constitution, there should be a specific provision to the effect that within the first three or four years of its working, changes which might be necessary should be possible by a simple majority. At least for once this chance should be given. Thereafter, he was all for making any attempts to amend the constitution as difficult as necessary.

PRESIDENT'S ELECTION

Pandit Malaviya added that he would personally have liked that the President of the Union should be elected by a direct vote rather than under the proportional representation system with transferable votes. He would also have liked that the President's power of nominating fifteen members to the Upper Chamber was not there.

But these were all matters on which there was bound to be difference of opinion.

The member congratulated the House, the Drafting Committee and Dr. B. R. Ambedkar for the excellent work they had done in drafting the constitution.

At the request of a large number of members, the chair allotted one more day, tomorrow, for general discussion of the draft constitution.

The House adjourned till 10 A.M. tomorrow.

ENGLISH FOR ANOTHER 15 YEARS

NEW DELHI, Nov. 7 (API.) A meeting of the Members of the Constituent Assembly repesenting Tamilnad, Andhra, Kerala, Karnatak, Mysore and Coorg was held today under the presidentship of Mr. Anantasayanam Iyengar, Deputy President of the Dominion Parliament. The meeting considered the language question and passed a resolution suggesting that the official language and the central and interprovincial language should be Hindi. However, for the next 15 years besides Hindi, English should be the central and inter-provincial language

DELHI RECEPTION TO PATTABHI

NEW DELHI, Nov. 8, (U. P. I.): Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, the President-elect of the Indian National Congress, was the chief guest of honour at a reception given in the Constitution Club this evening.

Among those present were Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, the Food Minister, Government of India, Mr. Mohanlal Saxena, Minister for Relief and Rehabilitation, Mr. Satya Narain Sinha, the Deputy Minister attached to the Prime Minister and the Chief Whip of the Congress Assembly Party, Mr. T. Prakasan, former Premier of Madras, Mr. Gopinath Bardoloi, Premier of Assam, Begun Aziz Rasul and other members of the Constituent Assembly.

Nine Women In Newly-Elected U. S. Congress

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5: Nine women have won the election to the 81st Congress of the United States, eight of whom will serve in the House of Representatives and one in the Senate. This marks a gain in political power for women, for in the 80th Congress only seven women held office, all of them in the House of Representatives. In addition, a number of women won seats in various state legislatures throughout the nation but final figures on their number are not yet available.

Five of the victors were incumbent Representatives who successfully sought re-election. These were: Mary Norton, Democrat of New Jersey, and Edith Nourse Rogers, Republican of Massachusetts, both of whom will be serving their 13th terms; Helen Gahagan Douglas, Democrat of California, former movie and stage actress; Frances Bolton, Republican of Ohio, and Katharine Saint George, Republican of New York, a socially prominent relative of former President Franklin Roosevelt.

A sixth incumbent Representative, Margaret Chase Smith, Republican of Maine, set her course for election to the Senate this time and made it. She will be the only woman Senator.

GREEK PREMIER POSTPONES RESIGNATION

ATHENS, Nov. 8, (U.P.A.): Premier Themostocles Sofoulis, responding to requests from Populists, agreed today to delay his resignation until the United Nations Political Committee concludes its action on the Greek case.

FORTUNES OF WAR IN CHINA



Courtesy "New York Times"

CHINA PREPARES FOR LONG WAR TO WIPE OUT "REDS"

Generalissimo "Throws Down Peace Move Rumours"

NANKING, Nov. 8. (Reuter): Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek today threw down peace move rumours with a declaration that his Government was preparing for a long war "to wipe out completely the Communists in China", but he warned the Kuomintang Central Political Council that this would, probably, take eight years.

The loss of Manchuria was disheartening, but he claimed it "relieved the Government of a tremendous burden in military expenditure".

In another speech earlier today, the Generalissimo said, "we are committed to fight to the last. The Government is not giving the slightest consideration to the possibility of a compromise".

COMMUNISTS ATTACK TRAIN

While official quarters were predicting a new "fighting cabinet" with a war-footing Government, Communist troops today struck less than 40 miles north-west of Nanking, attacking a passenger train near Changpoling on the Tientsin-Pukow railway with machineguns and mines.

Reports reaching Nanking said the Communist attack on the train near Changpoling had caused "heavy" casualties and damage. Two passengers were known to be dead, six seriously wounded and "numerous others" slightly wounded.

Government troops tightened the defence screen around the vital Hauchow-Pengpu sector, about 220 miles northwest of Nanking.

GOVERNMENT SUCCESS

Pro-Government despatches said Government columns had captured Hwoyang and Fowyang, two of the largest Communist bases in the northern Anhwei Province and Szehsien, 60 miles south-east of Hsuchow.

The Government command today ordered the evacuation from the Huschow sector of all dependents of military personnel by November 13.

Government troops in the East Holei corridor—shortest route from Manchuria to Peiping-Tientsin—were said to have occupied the railway city of Changli and cleared the whole of the railway between Tientsin and the Great Wall.

Remnants of the 62nd army, mostly Cantonese soldiers, were concentrating at Changli to meet two Communist columns totalling 35,000 men, who were today moving south from Manchuria across the no-man's-land of the Great Wall passes into East Holei Province.

BASIC POLICIES REVIEWED

The Kuomintang Central Political Council today reviewed the Government's basic policies in the light of recent Communist successes.

Generalissimo Chiang told the Council, it was "surprising" that Chinese intellectuals were agitating for peace.

"Whoever wants peace should go to Mao Tse-Tung (Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party) for it", he said.

Council members suggested a stronger pro-American and anti-Soviet stand to secure greater international support and sympathy.

The Generalissimo said caution must still be exercised in handling foreign relations—thus indirectly rejecting the suggestion that China should repudiate the Sino-Soviet treaty of friendship and alliance.

GOSSIP CAUSES MOTOR ACCIDENT

LONDON—A woman denied in court here that she had driven her car while under the influence of drink.

She said that she collided with a bollard in Hyde Park because she and her woman passenger "were talking 19 to the dozen about a dog-show" and she must have taken her eyes off the road.

She was fined £10 sterling with £11 sterling costs and disqualied from driving for a year.

StopPress

JEWS ACCUSE BRITAIN OF SHIPPING ARMS TO ARABS

TEL AVIV, Nov. 8, (U.P.A.): Israeli Government sources said today that the Jewish State has "documentary evidence" proving the British have been and still are shipping arms to Arab forces.

COL. SHARMA'S ALLEGED ASSAILANT

LUCKNOW, Nov. 8, (A.P.I.): The Lucknow police arrested today a young Muslim, who is alleged to have attacked with a knife between Lucknow and Barabanki stations Lt.-Col. L. S. Sharma while travelling in a first class compartment a fortnight ago.

8 SNORKEL 'SUBS' COULD CRIPPLE U. S. FLEET

ARGENTIA (Newfoundland), Nov. 8, (U.P.A.): Eight snorkel-equipped submarines theoretically have sunk or crippled an entire United States invasion fleet of 100 warships, including the Battleship "Missouri", Navy announced toiday.

SYRIAN MINISTERS RESIGN

DAMASCUS, Nov. 8, (U.P.A.): Syria today faced a possible Government crisis as three Ministers of the National Party resigned.

BRAMUGLIA MEETS ATTLEE

LONDON, Nov. 8, (U.P.A.): Juan Bramuglia today conferred with Prime Minister Clement Attlee at No. 10 Downing Street.

NEW IRANIAN PREMIER

TEHERAN, Nov. 8, (U.P.A.): The Majlis today approved Mohammad Saed to replace Premier Abdul Hajir Hossein who resigned Saturday with his entire Cabinet.

GREEK DEPUTY BEATEN

ATHENS, Nov. 8, (U.P.A.): Liberal Deputy George Borazanis was beaten severely today in a free for all battle in the Parliament and dragged into the corridor by screaming fighting Deputies.

END OF RUSSIAN OIL IMPORT

LONDON, Nov. 8, (Reuter): The end of imports of Russian oil and petrol into Britain was indicated today, when a British Company, Regent Oil, announced they had bought up the whole organisation in Britain of Russian oil products.

INDIAN BADMINTON TEAM RECEIVED IN LONDON

LONDON, Nov. 8 (Reuter): The Indian Badminton Team, which is passing through London on its way to Canada for its first round Thomas Cup contest against Canada, was this afternoon received by the Indian High Commissioner Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, at India House.

He said that he was looking forward for their return to England, so that he would have a further opportunity of meeting them.

The team had only two days in London, for the boat train to Southampton leaves early tomorrow morning, and they will be on their way to Halifax, Nova Scotia, in the Equitania before tomorrow evening.

MILLS FRACTURES HAND

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 8 (UPA): World light heavyweight champion Freddie Mills fractured the metacarpal bone in his right hand when he knocked out South African heavyweight champion Johnny Ralph, Saturday night, it was revealed today.

Mills, who appeared unmarked after the bout, will have to keep his hand in a plaster cast for nearly a month.

U. N. To Study Bunche's Report

LONDON, Nov. 8 (Reuter)—The Security Council was meeting in Paris today to discuss a report by Dr. Ralphe Bunche, the Acting Mediator, in which he declared that alleged Israeli truce breaches had caused a "significant change" in the military situation in Northern Palestine.

The Council's resumed debate on Palestine was postponed from Saturday because Dr. Bunche had not then received information he was awaiting about the situation in Galilee.

The Israeli Cabinet would consider the Security Council's resolution calling for a withdrawal from positions held in the night. There had been no fighting on the Egyptian Front yesterday.

DELAYING TACTICS?

TEL AVIV, Nov. 7 (Reuter)—A statement issued tonight after the Israeli Cabinet had considered the Security Council's resolution calling for a withdrawal from positions held in the Negev area of Southern Palestine merely said "the Government took note of the resolution."

Observers here interpreted the Israeli reply as part of the delaying tactics and showing a desire to postpone a point-blanck refusal to withdraw.

The resolution which came before an ordinary meeting of the Cabinet was approved by the Security Council on Thursday.

It called on Arabs and Jews to restore the truce in the Negev area and withdraw to positions held before the recent week of fighting. Both parties were urged to negotiate directly, or through United Natons intermediaries, to establish permanent truce lines and neutral zones.

Gandhi Memorial Fund Coupons In Post Offices

NEW DELHI, Nov. 8 (UPI).—In order to facilitate the sale of coupons of the Gandhi National Memorial Fund, coupons wil be on sale at the post-offices from November 15, 1948.

Printed in attractive size, colour and design with the words "Gandhi National Memorial Fund" inscribed in Hindi and Urdu on either side, one side of it bears the effigy of the Mahatma. Charkhas borders on both sides of the coupon making the design appropriate.

Coupons of the denomination of Re. 1, Rs. 2 and Rs. 5 respectively will be on sale in all post offices. In addition, post offices in towns and cities will sell coupons of the denomination of Rs. 10 including those of other denominations.

CO-OPERATIVE CONSUMERS' MOVEMENT

Finance Minister Opens Centre In Vile Parle

(From Our Correspondent)

VILE PARLE, Monday: In declaring the premises of the Parle Co-operative Consumers' Society open at Vile Parle last night, the Finance Minister, Mr. V. L. Mehta, said that the co-operative consumers' movement was of recent growth in India but it had germs of a huge organisation which was bound to do good to the social and economic life of the country. In England, during the last 100 years, it had grown extensively and each compact area had a number of consumers' stores for the benefit of the people. In India, Madras occupied the place of pride in the matter of co-operative consumers' movement. It was in 1903 long before the co-operative legislation was put on the anvil, that the Triplicane Consumers' Society was floated and among the founders of the Society was the late Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri. Now there were over 1,500 such societies in Madras province as against only 500 to 600 in Bombay Province. Unlike the Marwari who went all over the country with a 'lota' in his hand in order to make a fortune for himself the enterprising South Indian carried his co-operative society with him wherever he went. No section of the community had made such a success of the movement as a South Indian did. Mr. Mehta paid a glowing tribute to the enterprise of South Indians who had been the pioneers in the co-operative field. More than material resources, moral fervour and devotion to the co-operative cause were necessary to make the movement a success.

Mr. Mehta regretted that women who ought to have been in the vanguard of the co-operative movement in this country, were keeping aloof and he appealed to them to come forward and give their wholehearted co-operation to such beneficial movements.

The Minister expressed his pleasure that the Parle Co-operative Consumers' Society was cosmopolitan in character and outlook and called upon the citizens of that suburb to join it in larger numbers. He wished the Society all success and prosperity.

Earlier, Mr. T. R. Krishna Iyer, the President of the Society, in welcoming the Minister and other guests, reviewed the progress of the society and disclosed that they had a membership of a little over 200 with a paid up capital of Rs. 6,000 as against the authorised capital of Rs. 40,000. They had been negotiating for the transfer of the Government Grain Shop to them and they were also intending to take part in the Government Cloth Distribution Scheme which will come into force early next month. He appealed for the co-operation of the public in making the Society a success.

The Bombay Chronicle

The desire for appear ing clever often prevents our becoming so. —ROCHEFOUCAULD.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

One of the most important parts of the Draft Constitution now before the Constituent Assembly is that which deals with the fundamental rights of citizens, such as the right to personal liberty, to freedom of speech and expression, to assemble peaceably, to form associations, to profess and practice any religion and several others of the same fundamental character. These rights were first formulated in general terms by the Assembly and are now published in the Draft Constitution in more definite terms with certain limitations thereon. They are all contained in Part III of the Draft and include Articles 9 to 27. One of the most important of these is Article 13, which states that, subject to certain limitations, all citizens shall have the right to freedom of speech and expression, to assemble peaceably, to form associations, to move freely throughout the country etc. And Article 15 confers the right of personal liberty, subject again to certain limitations. Some limitations are conceivable to prevent liberty from degenerating into licence, to prevent one man's liberty from jeopardising the similar liberty of others. On the other hand the limitations may, in some constitutions, go so far as practically to nullify the rights concerned. We fear that this taint is conspicuous in the Draft Constitution.

Let us consider the point in some detail. Article 13 thus confers on all citizens the right "to freedom of speech and expression." But the limitation immediately follows stating that nothing in this clause "shall affect the operation of any existing law or prevent the State from making any law relating to libel, slander, defamation, sedition or any other matter which offends against decency or morality or undermines the authority or foundation of the State". Some of these limitations are clear enough and necessary. But the term 'sedition' is dangerously vague and certain forms of sedition may not constitute an offence at all. Gandhiji himself has championed these forms and often remarked that sedition would be an offence only if it incited people to violence. The same may be said of attempts "to undermine the authority or foundation of the State."

In this connection we may with benefit consult the Draft Covenant in the International Bill of Human Rights", which will in due course come up for discussion in the U.N. General Assembly. It is a masterly document which lays down precise model laws to safeguard all fundamental rights. Referring to freedom of expression, the Covenant realises the need for limitations on the right and excludes from the right the following, among other expressions of thought: "Expressions which incite persons to alter by violence the system of Government"; "expressions which incite persons to commit criminal acts"; and "the systematic diffusion of deliberately false or distorted reports which undermine friendly relations between peoples and states". Specially noteworthy is the emphasis on incitement to violence or other crimes to justify penalising of any expression of thought. The limitations in the Draft Constitution need to be curtailed and revised. The right to personal liberty is even more important. Article 15 of the Draft states: "No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law". The words "except according to procedure established by law" have been suggested by the Drafting Committee and were not present in the Constituent Assembly's previous resolution. These words may nullify the right conceded by the clause if the legislature chooses to do so. A constitution is meant to be a guide to, and a check on, the legislature. But the Draft Constitution stultifies itself by leaving a most fundamental constitutional right at the mercy of the legislature. The Draft Covenant in the International Bill of Human Rights, mentioned above, realises the supreme importance of safeguarding this fundamental right and lays down in precise terms the limitations on this right. It declares that "no person shall be deprived of his liberty save in the case of:

(a) The arrest of a person effected for the purpose of bringing him before a court on a reasonable suspicion of having committed a crime or which is reasonably considered to be immediately necessary to prevent his committing a crime;
(b) The lawful arrest and detention of a person for non-compliance with the lawful order or decree of a court;
(c) The lawful detention of a person sentenced after conviction to deprivation of liberty;
(d) The lawful detention of persons of unsound mind;
(e) The parental or quasi-parental custody of minors;
(f) The lawful arrest and detention of a person to prevent his effecting an unauthorised entry into the country;
(g) The lawful arrest and detention of aliens against whom deportation proceedings are pending".

The Covenant also declares that any person arrested under any of these provisions "shall be brought promptly before a judge and shall be tried within a reasonable time or be released". The existing law in India permits the detention of suspects for unconscionably long periods of time. That is bad enough. It would be infinitely worse to perpetuate the system by subjecting the right to personal liberty to the "procedure established by law". It is most unsafe for any constitution to assume that every law must necessarily be just. The Constituent Assembly should drastically revise the limitations on the Fundamental Rights in the light of documents like the Covenant referred to above.

English And National Language

A number of members of the Constituent Assembly from Southern India have suggested that English should be retained as a federal and inter-provincial language, for a period of fifteen years, in addition to the national language. This is a very sound proposal. Apart from being the language of international intercourse English has for so long been the language of the State in India that it would be folly to discontinue it altogether immediately. How long it should be retained depends on the speed and success with which the national language is able to function as such and meet all national requirements. Hence, obviously, the period should be a reasonably long one, and, at any rate, not less than fifteen years.

What should be the national language of the Indian Union will soon be decided by the Constituent Assembly and indications are that there would be a considerable difference of opinion on this subject. This is unfortunate. For, if there is one question on which there should be unanimity, and the display of a spirit of give and take, it is that of the national language. The claim of Hindi with Devnagri script has been vigorously canvassed. But on this question as in regard to English, the statesmanlike course would be to maintain the "status quo" until sufficient experience has been gained to enable us to arrive at a final and definite decision both in respect of language and script. The Constitution of the Indian National Congress lays down that Hindustani, written in Devnagri or Persian script, should be the national language of India. This provision of the Constitution has been worked by the Congress for a number of years with remarkable success. There is no valid reason why it should not be allowed to be worked as part of the Constitution of the Indian Union. As the resolution adopted by the Hindustani Convention, held last week in Lucknow, a gathering of prominent Urdu and Hindi writers, states, "it is Hindustani alone which is easily understood and spoken throughout the country and which can easily be developed and expanded" and "Hindustani is that sweet language which is used by every one in the everyday life in Northern India and which does not contain difficult Sanskrit, Arabic or Persian words".

If, as the Convention did, we draw attention in this connection, to Gandhiji's views and wishes. We do so because he felt very strongly on this question and held strong views about it. The Convention's resolution declares that if the solution of India's language problem is in accord with Mahatma Gandhi's wishes, then several other controversies can also be easily solved. The resolution, goes on to say: "It should be remembered that Mahatma Gandhi stood for Hindustani written in both the scripts being adopted as the national language as withdrawal of State support from any one of the two scripts shall be an injustice. Gandhiji thought that by the use of the two scripts people would be able to choose the easier script without State compulsion". The Lucknow Convention agrees with this view of the Mahatma and considers that it is the best solution of the problem in the present state of affairs. Hasten slowly is the right and statesmanlike policy in regard to national language as in regard to linguistic provinces. In the present state of India hasty decisions, prompted by passion and prejudice, will be both unwise and pregnant with mischief. The wisest course will be to retain Hindustani until sufficient experience of the scripts warrants a final irrevocable decision. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in his speech in the Constituent Assembly yesterday gave the right lead on this question. We trust the Constituent Assembly as well as the country will accept the lead.

BOMBAY AND MAHARASHTRA

Sir,—Apropos of the report of the speeches of Messrs. K. M. Munshi, Samaldas Gandhi and Chimanlal Shah at the meeting of the Bombay branch of the Kathiawar Prajamandal. One can sympathise, appreciate and heartily support the unification of Cutch, Saurashtra, Gujerat and Baroda under one administrative head to be called 'Maha Gujerat' or Brihad Gujerat'. One can even understand the insistance on the postponement of the question of linguistic distribution of provinces to better times. It is difficult however, the exhortation to all Gujeratis to unite in their opposition to the inclusion of Bombay in Maharashtra on the ground that pioneers who have made the Bombay of today originally came from Central Gujerat and Kathiawar. These words from those who have been lately condemning the Maharastrians as sectarians, leave a bad taste in the mouth.

Appeals could easily have been made by the Maharashtrians on similar grounds with regard to Baroda, Gwalior, Indore, Dhar, Dewas Snr. and Jnr. Did not the forefathers of the Marathas shed their blood and fought innumerable battles for the creation of today's Baroda, Gwalior etc.? It would, however, have been foolish of the Marathas if they had done so. Baroda does belong to Gujerat, and Gwalior and other places to Madhya Bharat. The Marathas saw the justice of these places belonging to Gujerat and other provinces and like the true nationalists that they have been all these years of foreign rule, did not utter a word against these ideas and in fact have gladly support the consummation of the unification of the States in one unit.

The Marathas knew that the political heritage they had enjoyed at these places must give way to popular rule in these democratic days. Will these, who base their claims on Bombay on economic and financial heritage, see reason and concede the claim of Maharashtra to Bombay on geographical, ethnological and other grounds, and thus help national unity without bringing in the obnoxious principle of free-cities which has done incalculable harm to European peace? It is hoped that the Linguistic Commission will pay no heed to such interested suggestion.—Yours etc.

V. N. KULKARNI.

Baroda.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS IN CONSTITUTION

Should They Be Abridged? If So, By Legislature Or Judiciary?

(By P. KODANDA RAO, Servants of India Society)

There is a sharp difference of opinion among highly competent students of constitutions regarding the provisions in the Draft Constitution of India concerning Fundamental Rights. Article 13(1) of the Draft deals with certain rights of the citizens of India, such as freedom of speech and expression, freedom of movement and association. They are listed under the heading, "Fundamental Rights." Article 8 says that all laws, enacted before or after the inauguration of the new Constitution which are inconsistent with the Fundamental Rights guaranteed in the Constitution, shall be void, and Article 25 enjoins the Supreme Court of India to enforce the Rights. But Sub-Sections (2) to (6) of the same Article 13 provide that the Fundamental Rights guaranteed in absolute terms in Sub Section (1) of the same Article shall be subject to laws, enacted before or after the inauguration of the new Constitution, which may restrict the Fundamental Rights in the interests of public order or of the general public, etc. Now, the critics argue that it is a contradiction, if not a fraud, to designate certain rights of citizenship as absolute Fundamental Rights and at the same time, make them subject to restrictive laws enacted by the legislature! If Fundamental Rights are subject to ordinary laws, they cease to be Fundamental Rights.

ABRIDGMENT BY LEGISLATURE OR JUDICIARY

These critics urge that Fundamental Rights should be placed above interference by ordinary laws, and point to the Constitution of the USA in which Fundamental Rights are guaranteed in absolute terms and are not subject to ordinary laws passed by the U.S. Congress. They however, admit that even in the U.S.A. Fundamental Rights are not absolute in practice, for the Judiciary has qualified them as and when necessary in its opinion. And they suggest that in India also it should be left to the Judiciary to qualify Fundamental Rights, but not the Legislature. It is common ground between the opponents and the proponents of the Draft Indian Constitution that Fundamental Rights have, on occasions, to be abridged. The difference between the two is whether the necessary abridgement should be made by the Judiciary or the Legislature and how to provide for it in the Constitution. The critics suggest that, as in U.S.A., Fundamental Rights should be in absolute terms in the Indian Constitution, while others suggest that the Constitution itself should embody the qualifications.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS IN U.S.A.: ABSOLUTE, SAYS CONSTITUTION

Since the situation in the U.S.A. has been held as a model for India, we may first examine it. It is noteworthy that the Bill of Rights or Fundamental Rights did not form part of the original U.S. Constitution of 1787, but were incorporated later in the first ten Amendments, adopted in 1791. Freedom of Speech, for instance, was included in First Amendment:

"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievance."

It will be noted that the right of free speech is absolute. Congress is expressly prohibited from enacting a law to penalise, for instance, utterances which are defamatory of individuals or subversive of the State or corruptive of public morals.

NOT ABSOLUTE, SAYS SUPREME COURT

In a leading case in 1925, the U. S. Supreme Court said, that freedom of speech was not absolute!

The freedom of speech and of the press which is secured by the Constitution does not confer an absolute right to speak or publish, without responsibility, whatever one may choose.

It went on to say:

That a State in the exercise of its Police power may punish those who abuse this freedom by utterances inimical to the public welfare, tending to corrupt public morals, incite to crime, or disturb the public peace is not open to question. And for yet more impressive reasons, a State may punish utterances endangering the foundations of organised government and threatening its overthrow by unlawful means.

WHO IS TO ABRIDGE?

If the State can abridge freedom of speech, which of its organs is competent to do so, the Executive, the Legislature or the Judiciary? Prof. W. W. Willoughby, in his "Constitutional Law of the United States", said:

The prohibition of the First Amendment relative to the abridgment of freedom of speech or press not only leaves to the federal 'courts' the authority to grant relief to persons libelled or slandered,.... but that it preserves, or at least does not restrict, the power of the 'Congress' to declare criminal and provide punishment for the publication or open advocation of doctrines or practices calculated to destroy or interfere wit the exercise of its constitutional powers (italics ours).

According to this authority, both the Supreme Court and the Congress have the power to qualify absolute rights and not only the Judiciary, as some Indian critics would have us believe.

VIOLATION OF CONSTITUTION BY U. S. SUPREME COURT

It is strange that the Supreme Court should approve of the abridgement in any circumstances of the freedom of speech and the press, guaranteed in absolute terms by the U.S. Constitution, which is binding on the Judiciary as much as on the Executive and the Legislature. If the U. S. Congress is expressly denied the power to abridge freedom of speech, the U. S. Supreme Court was not expressly authorised to do so either. The only way that it can be abridged is by a constitutional amendment, which is practically impossible, particularly in a crisis, because of the complicated procedure for amendment. The U. S. Supreme Court's action in sanctioning a law enacted by the Congress abridging a Fundamental Right guaranteed in absolute terms in the U.S. Constitution is 'ultra vires' of the Constitution and therefore void. The Supreme Court is able to get away with it only because there is no higher authority to review its actions!

THE OATH

The U.S. Supreme Court has in fact been reviewing the laws enacted by the U.S. Congress and, at its discretion, approving of laws abridging Fundamental Rights. It claimed this right, not directly, but indirectly, from the Constitution. It may be noted that the U.S. Constitution expressly casts on the Judiciary the duty of passing on the constitutionality of laws enacted by the legislatures of the 'States' but not by the 'U.S. Congress'. The Judiciary claimed the power by virtue of its Oath to "support" the Constitution! And yet, it ignored the very same Oath when it approved laws passed by the Congress abridging the Fundamental Rights."

HONOURED IN BREACH

Even the most fanatic advocate of absolute Fundamental Rights admits that, on occasions, it is necessary and inevitable to restrict them in the interests of the State and public welfare and personal reputation. Under the U.S. Constitution, it is not open either to the Executive or the Legislature or the Judiciary to do so. In so far as it is done, all the three bodies are guilty of violations of the Constitution, to "support" which they have all taken the Oath! Indeed, the U.S. Constitution has often been honoured in the breach by all the three departments of the State, the Executive, the Legislature and the Judiciary!

U. S. SUPREME COURT A SUPER LEGISLATURE

The only difference is that while the Legislature can review the acts of the Executive, and the Judiciary of the Executive, there is no authority to pass on the constitutionality of the actions of the U.S. Supreme Court. In reality, the U.S. Constitution is not the supreme law in the United States supreme over the Executive, the Legislature and the Judiciary. The Judiciary has become a super Legislature! It has arrogated to itself a status superior to the Constitution!! It has become the Supreme!!!

VIOLATE CONSTITUTION TO PROTECT IT

If it is intended that the discretion to abridge Fundamental Rights should be exercised by the Judiciary and not by the Executive or the Legislature, the only constitutional way to give effect to the intention is to say so expressly in the Constitution itself. Otherwise, the Judiciary must violate the constitution to protect it!

Those who criticise the Draft Indian Constitution on the ground that Fundamental Rights are subject to ordinary laws and hold up the U. S. Constitution as a model, may not overlook the fact that such a fundamental right as 'Habeas Corpus' can

(Continued on Page 8)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

Press Responsibilities

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at the silver Jubilee celebrations of a Delhi newspaper dwelt on the responsibilities of the Indian press. This is particularly important in the field of foreign affairs and it is here that the press as a rule tends to ignore its grave obligations. Some of the comments made in even usually responsible national newspapers ill-become the press of a free country. Several countries that are in friendly relation with India, are made targets of in a section of the press. Emulation of the more sensational American press is most undesirable in a new country which has to maintain its reputation for sobriety and weight. Moreover, the atom bomb has been a source of strength to Americans as a whole and it is but natural that this feeling of confidence should bring out the worst traits in irresponsible journalists in that country. So far as India is concerned, the Government has by its interest in foreign affairs shown that the nation does not follow the conventional Dominions' policy of letting Britain do their thinking for them. That is all the more reason why the Press as a whole should discard sensationalism and adopt sobriety as its guiding temper. In no other sphere of comment and news presentation does the duty of educating public opinion along healthy lines lie more heavily on the press in India.

Commonwealth "Preference"!

The report that a formula of "dual citizenship" is under consideration at Delhi, is a trifle premature. The suggestion is that citizens of other parts of the Commonwealth will receive restricted rights of citizenship. These rights would be less than those enjoyed by Indians but more than those conceded to non-nationals of the Commonwealth. There is nothing wrong with this except the fact that it places the cart before the horse. The Constituent Assembly has first to decide whether India is to stay in the Commonwealth. If the decision goes against continuance of the Commonwealth bond, then clearly there is no point in considering Commonwealth citizenship. Even if the decision favours India's remaining in the Commonwealth, the dual citizenship conception must be accepted by all Dominions, not by India alone. Once the major decision is taken there will be no difficulty in giving effect to minor adjustments. But it is hardly probable that Delhi will busy itself with the adjustments, well in advance of the main decision.

Chinese Negotiations

The advance of Chinese Communists has started two different lines of negotiations on the part of Chinese Nationalists—the first with a view to arriving at a settlement with the Communists; the other with the idea of striking a treaty with the U.S.A. "to check International Communism". Of the two, the first is infinitely to be preferred as it holds promise of abiding peace in China. If the Nationalists and the Communists by themselves could meet in conference, there can be no doubt that agreement could be achieved. Unfortunately, the Communists in China, like Communists everywhere, are Moscow-led. But even so, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek could now rather than later negotiate an agreement which will achieve Chinese unity and create a situation in which habits of working together will grow among both Communists and Nationalists. It is true that all this could have been more happily done some months ago when Chiang had the upper hand militarily but that is a matter of history. The deciding factor in this approach is the question how far Chiang can resist developments similar to those in Hungary and Czechoslovakia where Communists exploited coalitions to gain a Governmental victory. The second solution, which is being tried out by some Legislative Council members, is a more tempting one for a man of the Generalissimo's disposition. But, though President Truman in one of his election speeches declared that his party was pledged to keep Communism out of America and to resist the imposition of Soviet rule on nations which were opposed to it, it is extremely doubtful whether the U. S. Government would go all out in support of the Generalissimo. Whichever line is ultimately pursued, the end of the Chiang regime, as we have known it, is at hand in China.

Tension Project

The three members of UNESCO who are planning a tension project for world peace, are venturing on a laudable experiment and they deserve all success. But one approaches their scheme with a certain measure of reserve. The first step is the preparation of a series of monographs on what some groups think of other nations and communities and races. In the words of Dr. Chandrasekhar, one of the trio, "Those questioned will be asked to put down just what they think of the other fellow and his motives—what the Hindu thinks of the Muslim, the Muslim of the Hindu, the Jew of the Arab, the Arab of the Jew, the White of the Negro and the Negro of the White. When each group and nation is able to see what it thinks of others and what others think of it, the absurdities and errors will become apparent." Mr. Chandrasekhar believes that as soon as these monographs are made public, the work of smoothing out will be easy. We do not wish to discourage the experimenters but they should guard against any assumption that their work is an easy one. As most persons connected with newspapers know, the press has tried honestly to keep down tension and "localise" it by refusing to print what rabid communalists think of "the other fellow." Unless the "tension project" experimenters get at the extremists, the views and prejudices they collect will be of no use to the project. If they do get at them, then long before the results can be studied, the public would have been ruined by riots and disorders. Unless carefully handled, "tension project" might well end in projecting tension. It is playing with psychological dynamite.

October Revolution Anniversary

On Sunday last the Soviet Union celebrated the thirty-first anniversary of the October Revolution which brought into being the first Socialist State in the world, a State that today has deservedly grown into one of the two Big Powers of the modern age. The greetings and congratulations pouring into the Kremlin are a tribute, willing and in many cases unwilling, too, to which the Soviet Union, its leaders and its people are, despite faults and errors, entitled by virtue of their great achievements. One single fact is enough as the complete vindication of the October Revolution; it is that the Soviet Union not only withstood the onslaught of Nazi Germany but ultimately emerged as one of the principal and most potent conquerors of Hitler and Nazism. But the present anniversary has been marked by special circumstances and features which call for sober attention. The speeches and the demonstrations taken together show how what was but yesterday a grand wartime coalition of allies has today become a big peacetime arena for would-be warring opponents. It is a tragic deterioration.

Rays Of Hope

The two principal speeches, namely, those of M. Molotov and Marshal Timoshenko, who has now significantly emerged into his pre-war prominence, emphasize that deterioration. Ironical critics would probably draw attention to the shift in Soviet policy. There are denunciatory references to capitalism, appreciation of peace-loving peoples as against their Governments and full advocacy of the rights of colonial peoples. Time was when, during the war, capitalism was accepted as almost complementary to Socialism and certainly no contradiction of democracy, when other Governments were "democratic" and when colonial people were ignored. But this completion of the full circle stresses the gravity of the present international conflict. The speeches, essentially echoes of recent verbal outbursts, constitute another stage in the development of the "cold war" into the final catastrophe. They are of course, not one-sided. Both camps echo and re-echo with the same cry. Where will it all end ultimately, even though a shooting war is not likely for at least some years yet? But there are rays of hopes. One of them is the unexpected victory of President Truman over Mr. Dewey in the American Presidential elections. Another is the unmistakable approval of that victory by M. Molotov. There is also something in the fact that so far Soviet leaders have denounced as warmongers "Churchill and his ilk", not "Bevin and his ilk" much less "Truman and his ilk." Can all this not be taken advantage of for another but whole-hearted effort to bring about some sort of understanding between the Allies of yesterday, the Soviet Union and the Western Democracies?

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

KARACHI, November 7: The services of Mr. K. H. Khurshid, Personal Secretary to the Governor-General, have been terminated with effect from the afternoon of October 30, according to the "Gazette of Pakistan."

Mr. Khurshid is at present in jail in Kashmir.

—A.P.I.

* * *

Appearing before the Linguistic Provinces Commission, Communist Party of India spokesmen expressed the view that the demand for linguistic provinces really signified the urge of the various nationalities of India to secure full freedom for their "unfettered" development.

And now for "Language-istan in Hindustan," eh? To be followed, in due course of course, with tearful confessions of mistakes.

* * *

Addressing a press gathering at New Delhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, we read, reminded the newspapers of their responsibility in the post-freedom period and said newspapers had a great duty for the mental reconditioning of the people.

Journalists beg to bow but also respectfully to submit that, at the moment, they are wondering about their own material reconditioning.

* * *

At the same gathering, the Prime-minister emphasised that the whole world and particularly the Asian countries, irrespective of religion, were looking towards India for a new guidance.

It was really time for Mr. Liaquat Ali to speak.

* * *

NEW YORK, November 6: The American Zionist Emergency Council today called on President Truman to live up to his Democratic campaign promises and "undo the great injustice" of the American-supported United Nations sanctions against Israel.—U.P.A.

We have no doubt that the Zionist Council's call would be obeyed if there was any possibility of the imagined danger materialising.

* * *

The major sensation of the October Revolution celebrations at Moscow was that M. Stalin did not attend the mass parade in the Red Square.

He must be dead.

The minor sensation was that the parade was addressed by Marshal Timoshenko.

He must be alive.

* * *

"True friends and adherents of peace," said Marshal Timoshenko, "are becoming more and more convinced of the need for active struggle against warmongers and regard the Soviet Union as a reliable bulwark of peace and security, of freedom and the independence of nations."

There is at least fifty per cent of truth in the above statement.

* * *

Addressing a Soviet leaders' meeting M. Molotov made this striking point: "The time has passed when people were mute tools for anti-Soviet propaganda. In the elections which took place in the U.S. on November 2 the failure of the Republican Party and Mr. Dewey, who came to the elections with an openly and most aggressive programme, shows that the majority of the American people reject that programme."

But— but— but— that shows also that the people of America enjoy the freedom of effective expression of rejection.

* * *

Denouncing the "nationalist group" in Yugo-Slavia as having done great harm to the people, M. Molotov said that the Soviet Union was still carrying on a policy independently of all foreign influence and a policy aiming at assuring security for the Soviet Union.

Which two policies constitute nationalism pure and simple.

* * *

General de Gaulle's sweeping victory in yesterday's Upper Chamber elections helped him on the way to his objective of forcing a new general election.—Paris Report.

Poor France. She is never without crises, present and impending.

* * *

Madrid: Spain's colonies in West Africa, including Spanish Guinea, Spanish West Africa etc., are receiving increasing attention from the metropolitan Government.

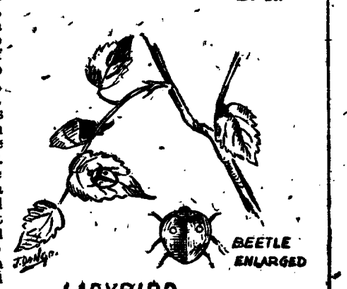
—Reuter.

Of course, of ocurse. And the increasing attention will, we are sure, be increasingly aided and supported by the great democracies.

OUR OATH

I found, the other day, a very old copy of the Geographical Magazine, that of July, 1929, in which there was a long article on different types of insects, very beautifully illustrated in colour. Naturally most of the insects dealt with were those which are commonly found in America but many of them may also be found here in India. Among the many insects described there were naturally a great number of beetles, for the Beetle family is largest of any of the insect families. It has, indeed, more than 150,000 known varieties and these are divided up into about 80 families. Many of these insects are harmful to a greater or lesser degree to trees, plants and crops. As we know, the Rhinoceros Beetle attacks coconut palms and the Borers ruin many fruit trees while the little Weevils attack grain and pulses. It is refreshing therefore to come to the Ladybird which is such a useful insect, both in its larval stage as well as during its adult life. The food of the Ladybird consists of Aphis (or Greenfly) and scale insects which often swarm on fruit trees, roses and vegetables and which do a considerable amount of damage. Not only does the Ladybird itself feed on these pests but she lays her eggs on infested plants and the larvae, which are very active, creep about from stem to stem and give us real help in cleaning the trees. When the larvae are fully grown, they pupate, still on the leaves of the tree, and finally emerge as new Ladybirds, with their attractive wingcases of red, or orange or cream, decorated with fine dots of black.

D. R.



HERBERT SMITH T. T. SHIELD

Byculla YMCA "A" Lose In First Round

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Herbert Smith Table Tennis Team Championship commenced this evening at the "Times of India" Sports Club.

In the first round matches that were played, the first string of the Byculla Y.M.C.A. were narrowly beaten by the second team of the Kanara Saraswat. Although Khanchand playing for the losers won both his matches, Bhatkal could not manage to beat either of his opponents. The all important doubles match between Nagarkattu and Amladi (Kanara Saraswat) and Khanchand and Bhatkal (Byculla Y M C A) resulted in a three-game victory for the Kanara Saraswat pair.

The following are the results of the First Round:

DADAR PARSI GYM. "A" BEAT NEWCORD SC 3-1. (B. K. Oomrigar beat Remedios 21-19, 21-18; P D. Hiloo beat Remedios 21-9, 19-21, 21-12 lost to Surendra 21-17, 18-21, 22-24; Oomrigar and Hiloo beat Surendra and Remedios 21-9, 21-15.

KING'S CIRCLE CHALLENGERS BEAT "TIMES OF INDIA" SC "C" lost to A Benjamin 20-22, 21-13, 21-15 21-13; R. Muthuswamy beat K. Shankar 21-18, 21-11; Kumar and Muthuswamy beat Mahadeo and Shankar 21-18, 21-15).

P. J. HINDU GYM "B" BEAT KHATAU SC "A" 3-2. V. B. Shanbag beat Y. M. Mahajan 21-13, 21-12 lost to U. S. Bangera 21-17, 20-22, 16-21; S. M. Ghandi beat Y. M. Mahajan 20-22, 21-12, 21-16 beat 21-12, 17-21, 21-13; Bangera and Mahajan beat Shanbag and Ghandi 13-21, 21-13, 21-11.

POST OFFICE RC BEAT CALTEX SC 3-2. P. M. Maskeri beat A. V Price 22-20, 21-11 lost to N. V. Mani 14-21, 21-3; J. P. Nazareth lost to N. K. Mani 12-21, 19-21 beat A. V. Price 21-14, 21-11; Nazareth and Maskeri beat Price and Mani 21-15, 18-21, 21-12.

"TIMES OF INDIA SC "A" BEAT CATHOLIC LIBRARY 3-0. D. Somaya beat D. Correia 21-11, 21-17; D'Souza beat O. D'Souza 21-13, 21-6. Somaya and D'Souza beat Correia and D'Souza 21-15, 21-7.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE GYM. BEAT MYSORE ASSN. "B" 3-0. B. S. Cooper beat M. R. Rao 21-10, 21-11; K. S. Cooper beat S. N. Prahlad 21-14, 21-8, Cooper and Cooper beat Rao and Prahlad 21-8, 21-14

"TIMES OF INDIA" SC "B" w.o. "F" TEAM: PARSI GYM. "A" BEAT BURMAH SHELL SC 3-0. B. Poncha beat Vijaykar 21-15, 21-16; S. N. Motivala beat D. K. Varde 21-9, 21-10; Poncha and Motivala beat Varde and Vijaykar 21-15, 21-15

STUDENTS' Y.M.C.A. "C" BEAT GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE 3-2. E Manafzadeh beat P. E. Billimoria 21-7, 21-17 lost to G. Balsara 13-21, 22-24; M. Desai beat G. Balsara 21-19, 21-13 beat P. E. Billimoria 21-18, 21-14; Balsara and Billimoria beat Desai and Manafzadeh 11-21, 21-18, 21-15.

KANARA SARASWAT "B" BEAT BYCULLA Y.M.C.A. "A" 3-2. A. Amladi beat D. N. Bhatkal 21-16, 18-21, 21-15 lost to H. M. Khanchand 21-8, 13-21, 15-21; K. Nagarkatti lost H. M Khanchand 22-20, 18-21, 14-21 beat D. N. Bhatkal 24-22, 11-21; 21-14, Nagarkatti and Amladi beat Khanchand and Bhatkal 21-14, 19-21, 21-14

BYCULLA Y.M.C.A. "B" BEAT DADAR PARSI GYM. "B" 3-0. B. Abraham beat A. Kavarana 21-15, 21-13; A. H. Khan beat F. J. Dubash 21-10, 21-19; Abraham and Khan beat Kavarana and Dubash 21-18, 21-13

BYCULLA Y.M.C.A. "C" BEAT BOMBAY CENTRAL RAILWAY INSTITUTE 4-1. N. B. Mistry beat J. Vatarwala 21-10, 21-15; P. Abraham lost to A. Baniamin 20-22, 21-13, 21-15 beat J. Vatarwala 21-18, 21-11; Mistry and Abrahams beat Vatarwala and Benjamin 21-9, 21-13.

BHARDA NEW HIGH SCHOOL BEAT KHATAU SC "B" 3-1. S. K. Thackersey beat Sahadev 21-10, 21-15 beat R. Samuel 21-12, 21-16; N. N. Mulla beat R. Samuel 21-17, 12-21, 21-16; Thackersey and Mistry lost to Sahadev and Walawalkar 10-21, 21-15, 18-21.

Bombay Hockey League

BOMBAY, Monday.—The only first division match played this evening in the Bombay Hockey League ended in a goalless draw, neither the second string of G I P. nor B E S T scoring even once.

Of the three second division matches scheduled for play the match between the General Motors and Brothers' Hockey Club was not played In the other two matches victories were easily obtained by Boys' Own Club who beat Bombay Gymkhana by 3 goals to 1 and the Bombay Area Army who beat Mazagaon Docks by the only goal of the match.

In the only third division encounter of the evening Bombay Port Trust 'B' accounted for Lever Sports Club 'B' by 5 goals to 1.

In the Day's Sport

HOCKEY

4 p.m. R. I. N. vs. Times 'B'; 5 p.m Reserve Bank vs. Overseas Comm. (Div. II) at the B.P.H.A. ground.

4 p.m. Tata 'B' vs. Western Rangers (Div. III) at the Parsi Cyclists ground

SWIMMING

C.C.I. Swimming Pool

5-30 p.m. Tenth Annual C C.I Aquatic Gala.

TABLE TENNIS

Times of India Sports Club

5-30 p.m. 2nd round of Herbert Smith Shield.

C. C. I. SWIMMING GALA

Naigaumwalla Sets New Meet Record

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Tenth Annual Aquatic Gala held by the Cricket Club of India commenced this evening at C.C.I. Swimming Pool.

In the first heat of the 100 yards Breaststroke for Men J. Naigaumwalla established a Meet record by clocking 72.7 seconds.

In the Plain Diving Championship of Western India for Men, six were chosen for the final.

The following are the results of the events held this evening:—

100 YARDS BREASTSTROKE (MEN)

FIRST HEAT: J. Naigaumwalla, (72-7 seconds, New Meet Record) 1. L. Kotadia, (81.4 seconds) 2.

SECOND HEAT: A. Bharucha (74.6 seconds) 1 P. Gourgey 2. (J. Karkaria who came second was disqualified).

THIRD HEAT: H. Daruwalla (79.9 seconds) 1. K Wadia (81.8 seconds) 2 The above six qualify for the Final.

75 YARDS MEDLEY (MEN)

FIRST HEAT: R. Deane (49 9 seconds) 1. A. Bharucha (50.8 seconds) 2. J. Roacha 3.

SECOND HEAT: 1. Mansoor (48 seconds) 1 A. Lam (51.8 seconds) 2. J Naigaumwalla 3

The first two from each of the two heats have qualified for the Final.

25 YARDS FREESTYLE (BOYS UNDER 10)

A. Dossa (23.5 seconds) 1. K. S. Chandnani (23.8 seconds) 2. D. Haskell 3

50 YARDS FREESTYLE (GIRLS UNDER 12)

N Farrukh (41 9 seconds) 1. H. Ahmedbhoy (46.6 seconds) 2. N. Engineer 3.

PLAIN DIVING CHAMPIONSHIP OF WESTERN INDIA (MEN)

The following six have qualified for the Final: R. Nanavati, 74.3 points; H. Naidu, 82 points: I. Mansoor 68 6 points: D. Sethna, 66.7 seconds; S Abdankar, 48 points; R. Ajangaonkar, 47.8 points.

TUESDAY'S PROGRAMME

50 yards Freestyle Boys (under 14); 50 yards Freestyle Girls (under 16), 100 yards Freestyle Championship of Western India (Men Open); 100 yards Freestyle Boys (under 16); 75 yards Medley Women (Open), one length each breast stroke, back stroke and freestyle); 100 yards Back Stroke (Men Open).

ARRANGEMENTS FOR TEST FINALISED

Visitors Turn Out At The Nets

NEW DELHI, Nov. 8 (API): The West Indies Cricket Team, which arrived here yesterday from Patiala, was at the nets for practice at the Willingdon Grounds today. There was a large number of people to watch the players George Headley laughed heartily when someone in the crowd shouted that there was "The Black Bradman", and said, "thank God, it is not badman".

The Governor-General, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, will entertain both Test teams at a reception at Government House tomorrow. The Roshanara Club will hold a reception on November 13 and the Royal Indian Air Force Mess, where the West Indies players are staying, on the following day.

The members of the Delhi District Cricket Association are exerting themselves to make the First Test a success The pitch on the Wellingdon Grounds is carefully nursed and expert opinion says that it will be to the batsmen's advantage.

As there is expectation of the stands being packed to witness the Test, booking in advance will commence tomorrow.

BPOA'S PROGRAMME FOR SEASON

BOMBAY Monday

The Bombay Provincial Olympic Association has drawn up the following programme for the ensuing season:—

November 13 to 21: Volleyball and Basketball Championships.

November 16 to December 25: Wrestling.

November 21 to January 30: Hututu

November 30: 10.000 Metres Walk.

December 19: Marathon.

January 8 and 9: B P O.A. Junior Games

January 11: 10.000 metres run.

January 13: 5,000 metres run

January 15 and 16: Eighth Provincial Olympics

January 8 to 16: Weightlifting

March 6: 200 kilometres cycle race.

The venue for the Junior Games and the annual Olympics will be Brabourne Stadium.

CONTRACT BRIDGE TOURNAMENT

Good Response Assures Success

BOMBAY, Monday.—The Open Contract Bridge Tournament organised by the Dadar Parsee Colony Gymkhana, has received very good response.

A good number of entries have been received and the tournament is expected to be very interesting.

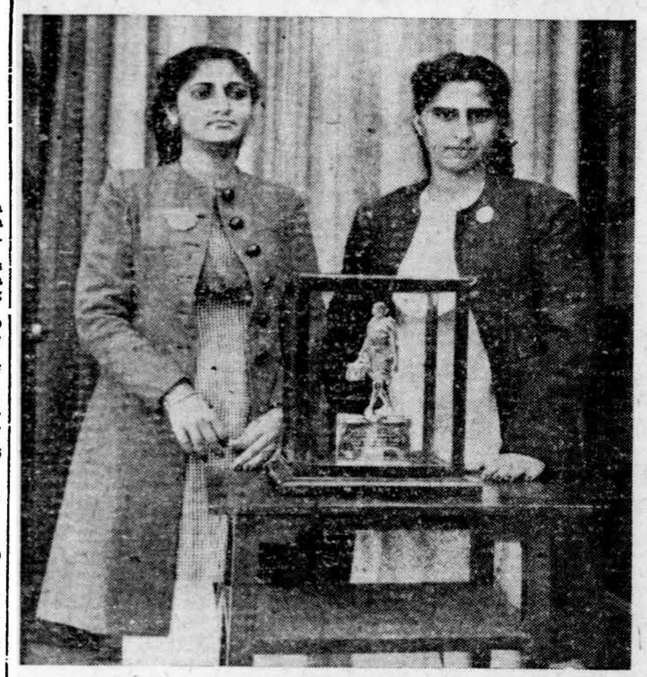
The last day of receiving is Wednesday, 10th November and they can be sent in till 7-30 p.m. on that day.

Details can be had from the Hon. Secretary or on Phone No. 43287.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE CUP

LONDON, Nov. 8 (Reuter): In the Scottish League Cup Quarter-final second replay, Hamilton Academicals defeated Airdrieonians by one goal to nil.

WINNERS OF DEBATE TROPHY



Miss Gita Thapar (Left) and Miss Kuldip Harbans Singh (Right) the winners of the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Trophy in the Inter-College Debate of the Delhi Province.

The Sportsman's Sportsfolio

A Challenge To Segregation On American Play Grounds

BY J. C. MAITRA

Strange as it may seem, colour bar still persists in the democratic United States of America. A recent report states, "Six white men and a woman have been convicted on charges of conspiracy in connection with disorders which broke out when the police stopped a tennis tournament in which Whites and Negroes were playing in a public park in July.

Among them were Harold Buchman, Director of the Progressive Party of Maryland and Stanley Askin, Director of Maryland Young Progressives. They acknowledged that the tennis matches had been arranged to test a Baltimore Park regulation requiring segregation on playgrounds. But the Judge did not give a ruling on the point."

PASSIVE RESISTANCE

"The police said," the report continues, "that when they tried to stop the tournament they were greeted with shouts and some players sat down on the courts and had to be carried away. Originally the defendants were charged with violation of the segregation regulation but later charges of conspiracy to riot and disturb the peace were substituted.

"Ten Negroes and five white persons were acquitted of the charge. The Judge did not pronounce sentences on those convicted allowing them to file appeals."

Isn't it a crying shame that such an incident should happen in an enlightened country like USA after two world wars have been fought for democracy and equality? The Progressives deserve to be congratulated on their bold stand against their humiliating regulation. The sooner it is removed from the Statute Book the better for the peace of the world.

MANAGERSHIP-MANIA

It appears that the agitation against the managership-mania has told on the Indian Table Tennis authorities. Only one manager—instead of two as originally appointed—has accompanied the team to Canada. As Lal Mohan Agaskar was the persona grata with the powers that be Vijay Madgavkar had to stand down "owing to illness." It is stated that the financial adviser Sushil Ruia, would join the team later on.

Sporting spirit has at last prevailed to save the poor association a good bit of money. I hope others will emulate this example of self-abnegation in future and help the growth of Indian sport.

INDIAN GAMES CREATE ATTRACTION ABROAD

India Invited To World Physical Culture Contest

BOMBAY, Monday.

It is now common knowledge that the Hanuman Vyayam Prasarak Mandal, Amraoti, has received an invitation to send its Team to Stockholm (Sweden) in June 1949 to participate in the World Congress of Physical Culture and give a display of India's indigenous games and physical activities.

How the Indian games and exercises are now attracting the attention of the Physical Educationists of the World can be judged from the following extract from a recent letter of Dr. Diem who was the General Secretary of the International Eleventh Olympiad held in Berlin in 1936. Dr. Diem had the occasion of witnessing the displays of the Mandal's athletes given at Berlin on the said occasion.

Dr. Diem says:—

"I never can forget what I saw at that time. Up to now I see before me the slim, brown coloured figures of your team with their exercises, with their torches' exercises, during their exercises on the Liane, their exercises in groups with lances. Most of these exercises have been new for us astonishing and admirable. Of especial impression excited on me was the sublime domination of balance and the excellent flexibility on the climbing-tree. I remember still of the exercises on the Malkhamb. These springs, that climbing, that balance and that clasping, have been impressing forcibly and needed more bodily strength and dexterity as on our fix-hanging climbing-poles. Even I mean to have seen exercises with clubs and the Asans, exercises with which I am still well known by Kokardekar. I myself am very interested to become acquainted more exactly with these exercises and your traditional games: HOHOO-TU-Too; KHO-Kho and Atya-patya".

M. C. C. Leads Cape Province On First Innings

CAPETOWN Nov 8 (Reuter): The M.C.C touring team scored 456 in their first innings in reply to Cape Province total of 225, and at the close of play, the home side had made 94 for loss of no wicket in their second innings.

R.I.A.F. SPORT MEET

NEW DELHI, Nov. 8 (API): The high lights of the Second Day's events of the R I A F Inter-Group Sports Carnival were a Cricket and a Hockey match.

In the cricket match No. 1 Operation Group R.I A F batting first scored 217 all out in their first innings (Group Capt. Ranjan Dutt 51, F/Cdt L Khanna 48, F/Lt. Oka 43). Group Capt. Jaswant Singh took 4 wickets for 83 runs, A. C. Das for 34.

Air Headquarters had scored 125 for 5 wickets when stumps were drawn for the day The play will be resumed tomorrow.

In the Hockey match No. 2 Group "B" Team R I A F beat Air Headquarters Group "B" Team by one to nil.

Poona District Wins Football Championship

POONA, Nov. 6.

From this year, The Maharashtra Football Federation has started Inter-Dist. Football Tournament for Maharashtra Football Championship with a view to create interest for the game of football in all districts of Maharashtra.

Poona district won this year's Championship winning all the four matches comfortably. E. Khandesh and Ahmednagar districts came second winning equal points.

From next year, practically all districts in Maharashtra will be admitted to participate in this tournament.

Flyweight Champ Offered Purse To Defend Title

LONDON, Nov 8 (Reuter): Jack Solomons, the London Promoter, has made a purse offer to World Flyweight Champion Rinty Monaghan, a Northern Ireland, to defend his title against the winner of tonight's European Title fight at Harringay Stadium here betwten Maurice Sandeyron of France, the Holder of the European Title and Dickie O'Sullivan, of London. Subject to Monaghan accepting the offer, the fight will take place at Harringay on January 24.

DELHI TAKES OVER MAYURBHUNJ

Jubbulpore Commissioner Appointed Administrator

NEW DELHI, Nov. 8. (API): The Government of India have decided to declare the Mayurbhunj State a Centrally administered area with effect from tomorrow, it is learnt. Mr. D V. Rege, Commissioner of Jubbulpore, will take over the administration.

Mayurbhunj is surrounded by Orissa in the south and Bihar and West Bengal in the north. The State has an area of 4,034 square miles and a population of 991000. The State has been regarded as a viable unit and as such is represented in the Constituent Assembly.

The Legislature of the State recommended at its recent session by a majority vote that the State should be merged with the Province of Orissa. It is understood that the question whether the State should merge with any of the adjoining Provinces and if, so with which, is under the consideration of the Government of India who have decided in the meanwhile to take over the administration of the State pending the final decision.

VICE-CHANCELLORSHIP OF ALIGARH UNIVERSITY

Md. Ismail Suggests Zakir Hussain As Successor

ALIGARH, Nov. 8, (API): The Muslim University Court has convened a special meeting on November 28 to consider the letter of resignation of the Vice-Chancellor, Mr. Mohd. Ismail Khan.

In his letter to the Registrar, Mr. Mohammad Ismail Khan says that he has decided to tender his resignation from the Vice-Chancellorship of the University in the best interests of the institution". He has proposed the name of Dr. Zakir Husain Khan for the Vice-Chancellorship, and hopes that "the Court will readily accept my proposal."

Mr. Mohammad Ismail's resignation will take effect from the date, the new Vice-Chancellor takes over.

POSTPONE LINGUISTIC PROVINCES, SAYS JIVRAJ

RAJKOT, Nov. 8, (API): Dr. Jivaraj Mehta, Chief Minister of Baroda, in an interview to the Associated Press of India today said that in the interest of the country the formation of Linguisaic Provinces should be postponed for at least ten years.

Dr. Mehta at the same time advocated the merger of Kathiawar and Baroda including Saurashtra into the Bombay Province at the earliest date. He said that this was a matter to be decided by the Constituent Assemblies concerned.

18 Reds Arrested

MADURA, Nov. 8, (API): Eighteen local Communists, who attempted to celebrate the anniversary of the Russian Revolution by hoisting the Communist Flag and holding a demonstration yesterday in defiance of the prohibitory order, now in force, were taken into custody by the police.

Moharrum Ban In Ahmedabad

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 8, (API): 'Moharrum' processions have been banned in the city for the second year in sucession as a precautionary measure.

Madras Electoral Roll

MADRAS, Nov. 8, (A. P. I.): About 26,000,000 out of the 60,000,000 population of the Province are expected to find their names in the final voters list compiled on the basis of adult franchise at the general enumeration held last month, according to an official rough estimate.

The Provincial Election Commissioner, Mr. S. Venkateswaran, said today that the final manuscript of list of voters will be ready within a month's time.

Four Trawlers For Deep-Sea Fishing

BOMBAY, Nov. 8, (API): The activities of the Government of India's Deepsea Fishing Station in Bombay to step up deep-sea fishing on the west coast are expected to be intensified after the arrival from Scotland and Holland of four fishing trawlers orders for which already been placed and which are expected to be executed shortly.

These trawlers are estimated to cost about twelve lakhs of rupees. Two of these, orders for which have been placed in Scotland, are expected to arrive in Bombay towards the end of the year, while the other two from Holland, will reach here in March next.

COLD STORAGE

The Government of India are understood to have taken over some building at Colaba area to house a cold storage plant with a capacity of 600 tons for the preservation of the catches received from these trawlers. Part of the machinery of the could storage plant has already reached Bombay.

LONDON, Nov. 7 (Reuter)—Princess Margaret, deputising for the Queen for the first time on such an occasion, today unveiled a double stained glass window in Westminster Abbey in memory of citizens of the London district of Westminster, killed during last war.

The Princess, a slight figure in pale blue, took the place of her mother, who could not attend because she has an influenza cold.

BATTLE OVER FUTURE OF SOUTH-WEST AFRICA

U. N. Trusteeship Committee To Take Up Issue Today

PARIS, Nov. 8. (Reuter): The United Nations Trusteeship Committee debate on South-West Africa, due to have opened today, has been postponed until tomorrow because the Committee has a vacklog of items on the agenda. These included the election of a Special Committee to be entrusted with the task of keeping the United Nations informed on cinditions in trust territories. South Africa wants closer integration of South-West Africa within the Union though, at two previous annual meetings of the General Assembly, South Africa has been pressed to transfer South-West Africa to the United Nations to be administered under a Trusteship Agreement.

Tomorrow's debate will have a background of increasing opposition, principally from Indian and Soviet quarters.

The Committee will have the report of the Trusteeship Council and latest South its observations on the African report on administration of South-west Africa.

The Council in its report "notes that indigenous inhabitants (of South-west Africa) have no franchise, no eligibility to office and no representation in governing bodies or in administration of the territory".

The Council says it cannot judge from information before it to what extent the Africans in the territory have "shared in the increased prosperity of the territory" as claimed by South Africa.

The Council adds that it is opposed on principle to racial segregation, and considers great efforts should be made to eliminate whatever reasons exist to explain segregation.

The Soviet Union, Poland and the Ukraine are understood to favour absolute independence for South-west Africa.

Failing this, they will press for the territory to be placed under United Nations trusteeship.

Spain's Increasing Interest In West African Colonies

MADRID, (Reuter): Spain's colonies in West Africa, including Spanish Guinea, Spanish West Africa (Rio De Oro), Ifni and the Archipelago of Fernando Po. are receiving increasing attention from the metropolitan Government.

The Director-General of Colonies, Colonel Diaz de Villegas, in a recent statement declared: "Spanish Guinea can now be considered an economic asset to the metropolis. The establishment of a bi-weekly Madrid-Guinea air service has opened up tremendous possibilities".

He added that Spanish Guinea now sends the metropolis one fifth of the tobacco she needs, considerable quantities of yucca and pal-oil amounting to approximately five times as much as in 1940, and enough coca to cover home consumption and export several million dollars worth per year to Europe and America.

Timber is also sent in "very considerable quantities".

"Production of tropical industrial foodstuffs and pharmaceutical products will start soon", Colonel Villegas continued.

"The Spanish Government has built modern schools, hospitals, and agricultural and forestry research stations all over West African possessions, and it has also undertaken a road building programme since the beginning of 1947.

"Work has already begun on an international airport and on deep-sea navigation facilities in the harbours of Santa Isabel de Fernando Po. and Bata".

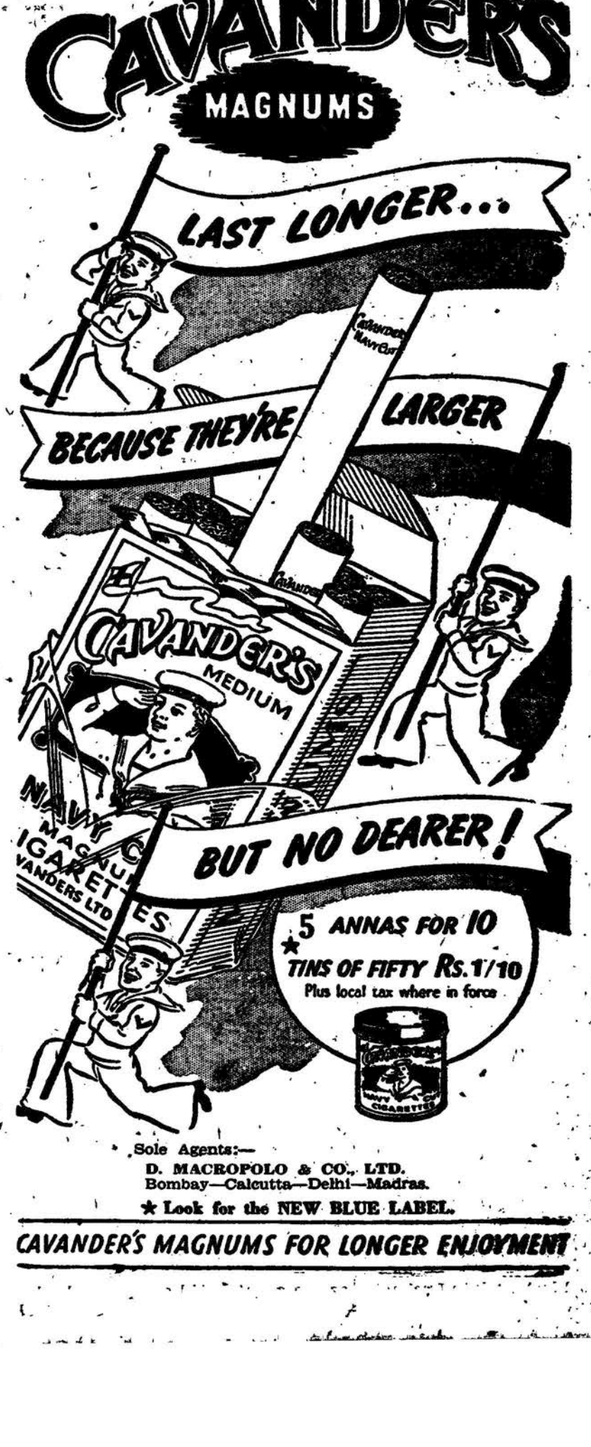
EXPENDITURE ON SPANISH GUINEA

Expenditure on Spanish Guinea, approved by the Cabinet in the West African budget for the next financial year, totals 39,500,000 pesetas (about 4,000,000 dollars at the official rate of exchange) and will be covered by the colony's own resources.

Public works will account for nine million pesetas, sanitary installations seven million, education two million, and agricultural, forestry and social improvements four million.

Estimated expenditure for Spanish West Africa which is more than half the size of the metropolis, is 20 million pesetas (about 2,000,000 dollars at the official rate of exchange). This will have to be covered, in part, by the Madrid Government, although it is hoped that home production will have advanced sufficiently by the end of the fiscal year for Madrid to receive some of its money back before that date.

Public Works and Defence expenses come first, followed by sanitary and educational needs. Fisheries are to receive considerable subsidies and there are various hydraulic plant schemes.



AUSTRALIAN AVIATION NEWSLETTER

Air Travel Increases 39 Per Cent In Year

By E. V. E. NEILL.

CANBERRA, (By Air Mail):

Australia's regular internal airlines carried a total of 39 per cent more passengers during the 12 months ended June 30, 1948, than during the preceding 12 months.

Figures released by the Australian Department of Civil Aviation show that 1,217,178 paying passengers were carried during the year. Passenger miles reached 515,615,787, an increase of 37 per cent.

At 26,036 tons, the total weight of freight carried showed an increase of 110 per cent. The amount of mail carried remained steady at 778 tons.

The two largest operators for the year, Australian National Airways and Trans-Australia Airlines, between them carried more than 900,000 passengers. ANA carried 564,140 and TAA 343,811.

The Director-General of Civil Aviation (Air Marshal R. Williams) and that the big increase in passengers and freight figures was unlikely to continue while there was a shortage of petrol. He said that petrol restrictions, now in operation, would prevent more freight being carried because extra flights for freighters would not be allowed.

TRANS-AUSTRALIA AIRLINES RECORD BIG TRAFFIC EXPANSION

An increase in revenue from Rs. 14,260,750 - to Rs. 30,619,150/- in 12 months and an increase of 250 per cent in mileage flown were highlights of the operations of Trans-Australia Airlines, during the year ended June 30, last.

The Australian National Airlines Commission in its third annual report to the Minister for Civil Aviation, the Hon. Arthur S. Drakeford, states that routes covered now total 3,812 miles—the greatest in Australia—and they serve 33 cities and towns.

Paying passengers carried during the 12 months totalled 344,910. This compares with 145,266 in 1946-47. The freight tonnage, 8,105, represented an increase of more than 300 per cent.

There was no general increase in tariff levels to absorb increased costs of operation and a loss of Rs. 2,067,000 was sustained for the year. The accumulated deficit reached the figure of Rs. 8,352,000 - which included the full impact of TAA develop costs. These had not been capitalised and spread over a period of years, but had been written off as they occurred.

AMBALA, Nov. 7 (API): Hindi and Gurmukhi will hereafter be compulsory subjects in the Matriculation Examination of the East Punjab University, the former as Federal and the latter as regional language, according to a decision taken by the Syndicate of the University.

Orissa News-Letter

EX-RULERS' MEMORANDUM TO STATES MINISTRY

Plea For Inclusion Of Jagir Lands, Buildings And Palaces In Their Personal Properties

(From Our Special Correspondent)

CUTTACK, (By Air Mail)

Two important conferences of the state workers were held in rapid succession at Sambalpur and Athmalik. The Sambalpur conference which was organised by the former Union movement workers was held under the presidentship of Sri Natabara Pandey of Gangpur who a few months ago resigned the membership of the Orissa State Assembly and a new political party called the Koshalotkala Party was formed with a view to democratically function in the greater Utkal and to contest the forthcoming elections.

While the Athmalik conference was organised by the workers of the Praja mandals and Congress workers which naturally was patronised by the Congress leaders of Orissa who hold responsible positions in Orissa's administration. Sri Pabitramohan Pradhan, Executive Councillor presided and Sri Biswanath Das, President of the Utkal Provincial Congress Committee inaugurated the conference. Sri Harekrishna Mahatab, Prime Minister of Orissa who presided on the last day of the three day session of the Athmalik conference addressing the gathering gave several significant hints about the future of the Congress organisation vis a vis their role in the administration of the country and expressed the hope that there are many a competent and able people among non-Congressmen who might come out successful in the forthcoming elections and therefore, he called upon the Congress workers to sincerely carry out the constructive programme of the Congress and win the hearts of the common people. The state workers discussed various matters of interest to the merged states when among other important events a crisis at the top level when the Executive Councillors threatened to resign but due to the intervention of the Orissa Premier successfully a satisfactory solution was found out and the dispute was settled. The Athmalik conference was a historic event malik conference was a historic event in Orissa since it was the first after the integration of the states with Orissa province. Nevertheless the Congress workers of the states will find in the newly formed Koshalotkhla Party a stout opponent in the political field which includes several Ex-rulers also.

EX-RULERS' MEMORANDUM

The Athmalik conference was followed by a conference of the former rulers of Orissa states with the Governor and Prime Minister of Orissa at Puri during the third week of October for three days when the main point of discussion related to the personal property of the rulers. The rulers were represented at the conference by Sir Sultan Ahmed, the Patna Barrister and a memorandum was prepared on the subject after prolonged discussions and which was signed by the Prime Minister of Orissa and the Chief Secretary on one side and the Maharaja of Patna and Sir Sultan Ahmed the Constitutional Adviser of the rulers, and subsequently taken to New Delhi to Sardar Patel by the Orissa Premier personally on 28th October, for the consideration of the States Ministry and their approval thereon. It is reliably learnt that in this memorandum it has been recommended that the ex-rulers would be entitled to the endowment properties which they manage as their trustees, the jagir lands and properties provided for the personal service of he ruler and his family, the buildings and palaces of the rulers to be included in the personal properties of the rulers and to allow the relatives and guests of the rulers to stay in the Circuit Houses in different states without any rent. The memorandum also allows the relatives of the rulers to enjoy the properties, given to them by rulers. It has been made clear, it is understood, in the memorandum that the rulers would enjoy the above properties provided they were enjoying them on 15th December, 1947. The final decision on this subject would be made by the States Ministry.

INTEGRATION OF MAYURBHANJ

The greatest news on the States front however is the agreement signed at New Delhi between the States Ministry and the Maharaja and he Prime Minister of Mayurbanj integrating Mayurbanj with Orissa province on 17th October. It is also learnt that the Government of India officials would be soon arriving in Mayurbhanj to take charge of the administration of the state before the Government of Orissa officers are entrusted with the task of administering the State. This arrangement is evidently been made in order to ensure the peaceful merger of Mayurbanj and to avoid any possibility of disorder which is likely to arise from the anti-merger agitation of the Adibasis who are holding hostile demonstrations in different parts of the state against the merger of Mayurbhanj with Orissa province. There were arrests of several Adibasis and Communists in different parts of the state and neighbouring district of Balasore during last week. The arrested persons include Com. Banamali Das, a prominent Communist of Balasore who had escaped from Nilgiri prison a few months ago. It is learnt that the Prime Minister of Mayurbhanj Cri Saratchandra Das will be visiting Cuttack shortly to discuss special problems of Mayurbhanj with the Orissa Premier and to make working arrangements for proper administration of the state in order to pave the way for smooth affiliation of the state with this province.

SATYAGRAHA TO BE CONTINUED

(From Our Correspondent)

ERNAKULAM, Nov. 6:

Anglo-Indian Action Committee decided today to continue Satyagraha for four years, the age of the present Assembly or till the grievances of the community were redressed and justice done to the minority. Action Committee solicits the support of the press for the noble and the just cause of the poor minority in Cochin.

Naval Supremacy Necessary Despite Atom Bomb

ERNAKULAM, Nov. 7 (API): Addressing the Cochin Rotary Club tonight, Commodore Ellison of the Royal Indian Navy said that despite the atom bomb, command of the seas was still necessary for India or any other country in the world to achieve victory in modern warfare. He added that air power had not yet replaced sea power nor would it be possible in the foreseeable future.

Replying to questions Commodore Ellison said that in the absence of very many natural harbours and high technical skill, it would take a long time for a country like India which had a long coast line to develop a strong and efficient navy.

A.-I. University Teachers' Convention

NEW DELHI, November 7 (API): The Delhi University Teachers' Association is organising an All-India University Teachers' Convention in Delhi on the December 4, 5.

The Convention will discuss, among other things, the question of the medium of instruction in Universities and the conditions of service of University teachers.

Sir Maurice Gwyer, Vice-Chancellor of Delhi University, will inaugurate the Convention.

11 Injured In Bus Mishap

HUBLI, Nov. 7 (API): Eleven passengers received minor injuries when a bus plying between Hubli and Dharwar turned turtle about a mile from Hubli after knocking down a bullock-car which was coming from opposite direction this morning.

The bullock of the cart received fatal injury. The injured were taken to the Chitguppi Hospital. Most of the injured were allowed to go home after treatment.

Appoint Indian Welfare Officers In London

Coventry Workers Association's Decision

COVENTRY, Nov. 8. (Reuter): The Indian Workers Association of Coventry has decided to ask the Government of India to appoint Indian welfare officers in London, Coventry, Birmingham and Liverpool, said Mr. Chowdhry Akbar Khan, President of the Indian Workers' Association of London and Coventry.

He told a meeting here last night, of a talk he had had with Pandit Nehru, when the Indian Prime Minister was in Britain for the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference.

Pandit Nehru, he said, took great interest in the problems of Indian workers in Britain.

A resolution was passed condemning "anti-Indian" legislation in South Africa, and protesting against the death sentences on ten Greek Trade Unionists.

Mr. Chowdhry Akbar Khan, moving the resolution urged that the United Nations should "take immediate steps to terminate the Fascist regime in South Africa and the vicious regime in Greece".

Britain Rejects Guatemalan Note

LONDON, Nov. 8 (Reuter): The British Government today rejected a note from the Guatemalan Government charging that Britain had "been responsible for closing the door to all understanding" over Guatemala's 90-year-old claims to British Honduras.

The reply said that the British Government "empowered the international court at the Hague, over two and a half years ago to settle any claims that might be put before that Court concerning British Honduras" and that the attitude of the Guatemalan Government in its last note on the subject on October 29 makes it clear that they are not prepared to face a legal judgment on their claim, notwithstanding the fact that it is a legal claim".

Russian Revolution Anniversary In Delhi

NEW DELHI, Nov. 7 (API): On the occasion of the 31st anniversary of the Red Revolution in Russia, the Ambassador of the USSR gave a reception at "Travancore House" today at which a large number of guests including the Governor-General Mr. C. Rajagopalachari and Prime Minister Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru were present.

Korean Rebellion Spreading

LONDON, Nov. 7. (U.P.A.): The Soviet news agency, Tass, to-day carried a dispatch quoting Pyongyang Radio in the Soviet occupied North Korea which said that the rebellion against the "puppet Government in Southern Korea" is spreading.

The Government in the U.S. occupied Southern Korea was established after the balloting conducted by the United Nations Commissions on Korea—a body boycotted by the Soviet Union.

Tass quoted Pyongyang Radio as saying that "soldiers of the 14th Regiment who had rebelled together with the population had gone over to guerrilla fighting". The Soviet news agency added that American troops were supporting the "puppet" forces.

LABOUR INSPECTION SERVICES CONFERENCE

18 Countries Invited To Ceylon Talks

GENEVA, Nov. 8 (UPI): Representatives of 18 countries and non-metropolitan territories have been invited to attend a conference of labour inspection services in Asia and the Far East to be held under the auspices of the International Labour Organisation at Kandy, Ceylon, Nov. 15-20 according to an announcement of the International Labour Office.

Asian and Pacific countries and territories invited to send representatives are: Afghanistan, Australia, Burma, Ceylon, China, Hong Kong, India, Federation of Malaya, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, Siam and Singapore. In addition, observers from France, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States have been invited because of their interest in the region.

At least 60 representatives of government labour-inspection services in the Asian countries are expected to be present. The secretary-general of the session will be Mr. Raghunath Rao, assistant director-general of the ILO.

The conference agenda will include three items: (1) recruitment and training of labour inspectors (2) role of labour inspectorates in enforcing measures to improve working and living conditions and (3) standardisation of the collection and publication of information obtained by the various national labour inspectorates.

Findings of the session will be submitted to the Asian regional conference of the I L O scheduled to be held in China late in 1949.

U. S. SOCIAL WELFARE ATTACHE FOR DELHI

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8: The U. S. Department of State announced Friday that Miss Evelyn Hersey has left for her new post at New Delhi as Social Welfare Attache to the U. S. Embassy. The job of social welfare attache is to carry public health and medical developments of the United States to other countries and to bring their current research and activities in these fields to this country.

Miss Hersey is a graduate of Pennsylvania School of Social Work, former assistant to the U. S. Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, and before that was service director for the American Committee for Christian Refugees.

MUNSHI DEPRECATES DISRUPTION OF NIZAM'S STATE

Plea To Strengthen Hands Of Central Government

BOMBAY, Monday.—Speaking at a reception given in his honour by Mr. S. K. Patil, the President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, at Congress House this evening, Mr. K. M. Munshi, Agent-General of the Government of India in Hyderabad, gave an account of his ordeal in Hyderabad and also made a reference to what he described as "grave menace of Communism threatening the very security of free India."

Mr. Munshi asked the people in this country to keep their eyes open and see what was happening in other Asian countries. While the Communists in China had almost threatened the very existence of the Nationalist regime, in Burma, and Indonesia they were creating a lot of disturbance and disorder. "We have to thank our Home Minister, Sardar Patel, for the able manner in which he took stern action and prevented such happenings in this country", said Mr. Munshi. "But, we must keep ever-vigilant and see that communists are not allowed to create trouble for us in Hyderabad."

PATIL'S TRIBUTES

Welcoming Mr. Munshi back to Bombay, Mr. Patil said that he was one of the great statesmen with a subtle brain and he was the fittest diplomat chosen by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel for that delicate job in Hyderabad at that time.

HUSH CRITICISM IN NATION'S INTEREST

A.P.I. adds:

Declaring that the coming five years was a period of national crisis, Mr. K. M. Munshi, made an appeal that all criticism must be hushed in the interest of National solidarity and that every section of the people in India should "strengthen the National Government in every conceivable way."

Giving the first complete picture of the happenings in Hyderabad State since his appointment as India's Agent-General, Mr. Munshi

deprecated the cry for the disruption of Hyderabad State and said that, likewise, "all theoretical considerations and all internal and Provincial jealousies must be hushed and all-long-term scheme shelved for the time being."

TRIBUTE TO NEHRU AND SARDAR

Mr. Munshi said: "Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru has immensely raised the prestige of India in the international world. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel has provided it with internal strength. Remember the lessons of the past. The curse in Indian history has been the weakness of the Central Government. The North-West Frontier, has, since the days of Alexander, always been the floodgate of destruction for India.

Let us make the centre strong, for, as Panditji says, 'if India dies, none of us lives. We will live as free men only if India lives'."

The poison of separatism, once dropped among the present unity of the Telugus, the Marathas and the Kanarese of Hyderabad State, would poison the whole atmosphere, he declared.

PRE-POLICE ACTION HAPPENINGS

Giving an account of the pre-police action happenings Mr. Munshi said that he had considered Hyderabad as a greater danger than even Kashmir The ruling clique in Hyderabad had flung its net far and wide. That clique had made frantic preparations to resist India. Brokers were employed in Paris to purchase armaments and in England to buy Goa. Men were sent to buy arms from Canada. Sir Walter Monckton was not merely a Constitutional Adviser to the Nizam but a sort of Ambassador for Hyderabad. The world was fed, with the help of foreign correspondents, with stories of peaceful and happy communal relations in Hyderabad, when villages were being burned in Warangal and arson and other forms of atrocities were being committed on a wide scale.

WHEN MUNSHI WAS POWERLESS

Giving instances of Razakar tyranny, including the murder of Sheobullah Khan, the nationalist editor of the "Imrooz", Mr. Munshi said, "I was in a pitiable condition. I was powerless. Sometimes my heart cried in agony that I was helpless to arrest the gruesome work of these gangsters."

Munshi also described the "widespread smuggling which had gone on throughout the country to help Hyderabad to arm against India, and said, "I am very sorry to have to confess that several Hindu businessmen in Hyderabad and in Bombay, just for a few rupees, became parties to this smuggling."

Mr. Munshi concluded by paying a tribute to Indian Press correspondents who, he said, "with rare heroism, had maintained the independence of Indian journalism."

Dr. Subbaroyan also spoke at the reception.

Pakistan Radio's Distortion

SECUNDERABAD, Nov. 8 (UPI).—That Pakistan Radio is deliberately broadcasting false stories and is wilfully creating wrong impression about Hyderabad State, is the gist of a letter jointly signed by Dr. Nazir Yar Jung, Mr. S. A. Latif, Mr. A. K. Barkatali Khan and Liaquat Jung, and addressed to Major-General J. N. Chaudhury, Military Governor of Hyderabad.

The signatories say: "The broadcast made from Pakistan on the evening of November 2 regarding our representation on the situation in Hyderabad is contrary to the very spirit of our representation. Anybody who had ascertained the truth from us could never have come to the conclusion that we had thrown any aspersion on the military administration."

U.P.I. LINKS UP WITH SECUNDERABAD

Chaudhury Inaugurates Teleprinter Service

SECUNDERABAD, Nov. 8 (U.P.I.): Maj.-Gen. J. N. Chaudhury, Military Governor of Hyderabad, performed the opening ceremony of the United Press of India teleprinter link to Secunderabad today. A distinguished gathering was present besides a large number of newspapermen.

Mr. D. M. Tahiliramani, Editor, United Press of India, Hyderabad, welcomed the Governor owing to the unavoidable absence of Mr. B. Sengupta, the Managing Director, whose message was received on the occasion.

Swami Ramanand Tirth, President Hyderabad State Congress, left today on a four-day tour of the Communist infested districts of Warangal and Nalgonda.

PROTEST AGAINST STATE CONGRESS PURGE

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Nov. 8 (API): A section of Hyderabad State Congressmen are understood to have sent a telegram to Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, as well as to Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, President-elect expressing concern over the "purge of State Congress ranks at present under way" and declaring that the Working Committee's action in expelling some 500 delegates has caused "great excitement and disunity."

"They have urged in their telegram that the Hyderabad State Congress be "urgently" affiliated to the Indian National Congress so as to control the situation."

It will be recalled that the Working Committee of the Hyderabad State Congress, at its meeting last week, decided that persons, who had not "participated" in the State Congress struggle, should be excluded for one year from State Congress activities.

Swami Ramanand Tirth today extended by another week the time limit by which State Congressmen facing suspension for "failure to participate in the freedom struggle" are to submit written explanations of their conduct to the State Congress High Command.

Three Pathans Under Arrest

NAGPUR, Nov. 8, (A. P. I.): Three Pathans, who came here yesterday by air from Hyderabad on their way to Karachi were taken into custody by the Security Police at Nagpur airport today, and are under detention here pending further investigations.



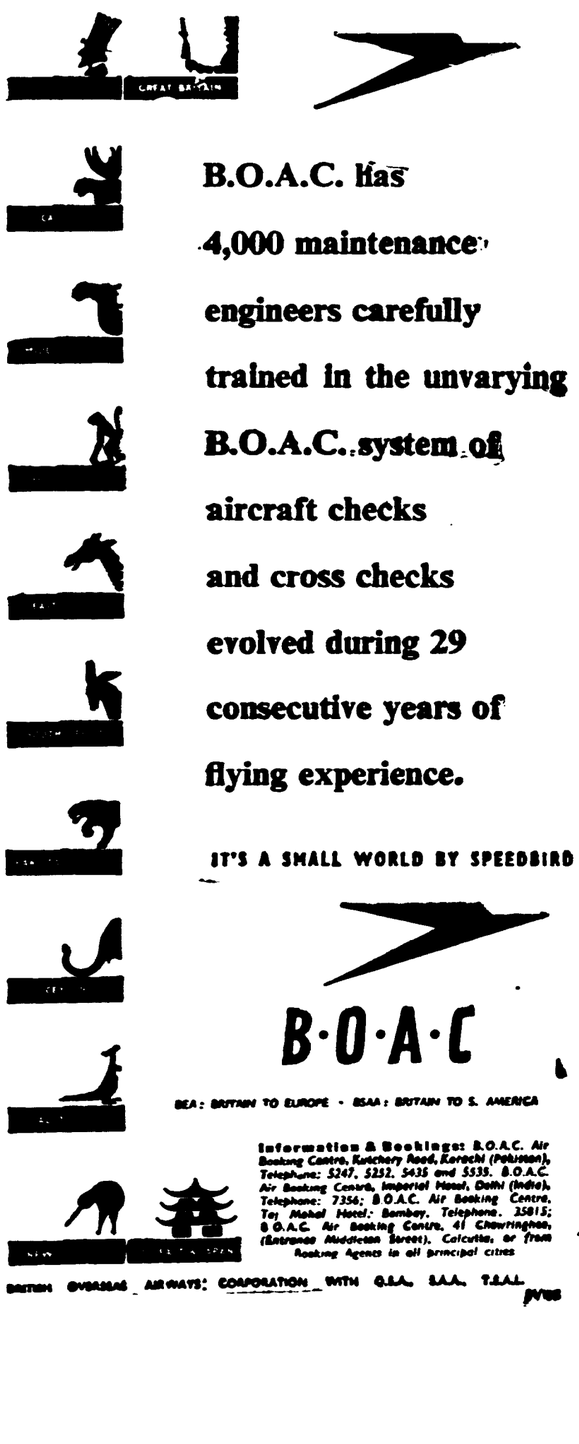
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PROSPERITY THROUGH HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY

E. Bengal Premier On How To Make Pakistan A Powerful State

DACCA, Nov. 8 (API): "True prosperity" of Pakistan lies in the fraternity of Hindus and Muslims of the State", Mr. Nurul Amin, the East Bengal Premier, told a cultural conference held here by the Ramna Milin Sangha to commemorate the memory of its founder-President the late Babu Trailokyanath Das.

Continuing the Premier said that when Pakistan was described as an Islamic State, it did not mean discrimination against communities other than Muslim. Hindus, he added, had nothing to fear on this score nor should it be made a cause for any mass migration from Pakistan. Pakistan intended to establish a policy based on equal rights and opportunities for all communities, in accordance with Islamic principles.

Hindus and Muslims, said Mr. Nurul Amin "should know and love each other in order to make Pakistan progressive and powerful state."

Emphasising the need for closer contact between Hindus and Muslims, Mr. Nurul Amin said "we shall have to establish national unity if we want to make Pakistan an ideal state in the world.

Messages were read out from the Vice-Chancellor of the Benares University, the General Secretary of the Calcutta Mahabodhi Society Hall, and the Chief President of the Calcutta Badridas Temple.

Big Round Up In Johore

SINGAPORE, Nov. 8, (Reuter): British troops, supported by the Royal Artillery, today "swept" the Muar Lenga district of Johore and detained 102 people, including 40 or 50 known Communists, suspected of helping the insurgents.

A Communique issued in Kuala Lumpur said, seven Chinese insurgents were killed and one was wounded trying to escape.

Travancore Ruler For Bombay

TRIVANDRUM, Nov. 8. (A. P. I.): The Travancore ruler and the Dewaiger Maharani accompanied by their personal staff are leaving for Bombay by special plane on November 10 on a short visit.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DISPOSALS

AUCTION SALE OF AMERICAN SURPLUS STORES

The following stores will be auctioned by Messrs. Rai Sahib Banarsi Dass and Sons, 49, Theatre Road, Calcutta, on the date, time and place given below:

DESCRIPTION OF STORES	PLACE OF SALE	DATE AND TIME
1. Bags Antigas; Sacks Gasproof paper; Apparatus decontaminating; Respirators; Small quantity of scrap metal; Wooden Dunnage; Tarpaulins of sort; Cardboard Boxes, Office Furniture and other Miscellaneous Items.	Northbrook Depot (Northbrook Jute Mills) on Grand Trunk Road, P.O. Baidyabati, West Bengal.	10 A.M. on 30-11-48.
2 Miscellaneous stores consisting of used Refrigerators and Clothings; Safes; Steel Cupboards; Used Motor tyres and Batteries; Fire wood; Empty Drums; Small hand tools; A small quantity of used tiles and asbestos roofings: Wooden Boats; Aero and Steel scraps; etc.	Belghurriah Salvage Depot, Belghurriah, 24, Parganas, West Bengal.	10 A.M. on 1-12-48

Further details regarding the stores can be had from the auctioneers.

Prospective buyers are requested to satisfy themselves by pre-inspection of the stores. Permits for inspection will be issued by the Director, U.S.T., 6, Esplanade East, Calcutta, from November 26 to November 28, 1948 (both days inclusive for Auction No. 1 and from November 23 to November 25, 1948 (both days inclusive) for Auction No. 2.

Full details and conditions of each sale will be announced at the time of the auction.

All or any of the stores may be withdrawn from these auctions, if required.

Issued by

the Office of the Director,

United States Transfers,

6, Esplanade East, Calcutta.

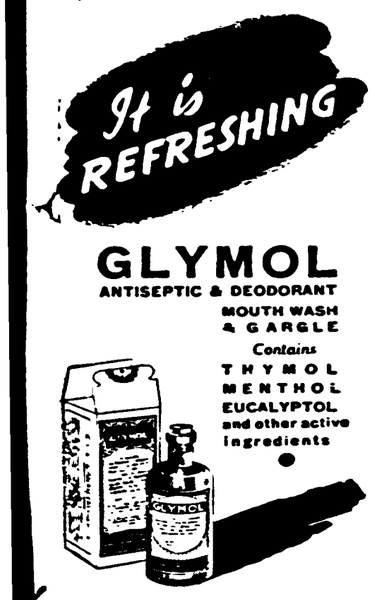
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ATTENTION: Mr. H. K. Harrisson will be in India on behalf of both companies from November to March, and can be contacted at the Mercantile Bank of India Ltd., Bombay.

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CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Kartik Shud 8, 2005.
Muslim: Mohurrum 7, 1368.
Parsi: Khordad 8, 1318.
Sunrise: 6-42 a.m. Sunset: 18-02 p.m.
Hightide: 05-55, 18-21. Lowtide: 13-22, 23-45.

Today's Engagements

IMPROVEMENTS COMMITTEE: Meeting today at 3-40 p.m.

PROGRESSIVE GROUP: Mr. R. K. Karanjia the editor of the "Blitz" and the ex-President of the group who has just returned from an extensive tour of the Kashmir war front will speak to the group on the "Forgotten Front" today (Tuesday) at 6-15 p.m. at "Greens". Mr. Karanjia will also answer questions on the subject at the end of his lecture.

BOMBAY CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION: Public meeting at Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chaupatty, today (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. to explain the object of the Provincial Civil Liberties Conference proposed to be held shortly. Mr. N. H. Pandya, Vice-President of the Bombay Civil Liberties Union, will preside. Mr. N. M Joshi, Mr. Rohit Dave, Mr. V. M. Tarkunde and others will address the meeting.

ROTARY CLUB: Next meeting today (Tuesday) at Green's Hotel (first floor) at 1-45 p.m. Rotarian C. F. Basil Tippet (from the Rotary Club of Toronto, Canada), will speak on "Around This Little World By Air".

"ISLAMIC THOUGHTS AND CULTURE: Under the auspices of the Anjuman-I-Islam Mr. A. A. A. Fyzee will deliver the first lecture in the series "Islamic Thoughts and Culture" today (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. in Anjuman-I-Islam Hall, Hornby Road, Fort, Mr. Fyzee's subject will be "Crisis in Islamic Thoughts". The lectures are open to the public.

ALL-INDIA SHIA CONFERENCE: The statement, the office-in-charge writes: offices of the All-India Shia Conference shall remain closed from 7th to 14th November 1948, on account of Mohurrum holidays. During this period, all important communications and telegrams, should be addressed to S. Kalbe Abbas, Hony. Gen. Secretary of the Conference at JAIS, Dist. Rae-Bareli, where he shall be staying till 14th November 1948.

Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda

Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Minister for Labour and Housing left Bombay for Ahmedabad today, to attend the meeting of the Council of Administration of the Ahmedabad Textile Research Association.

MR. DINKARRAO DESAI

Mr. Dinkarrao N. Desai, Minister for Law and Civil Supplies, will leave Bombay, by air tomorrow night, for Delhi 'en route' to America.

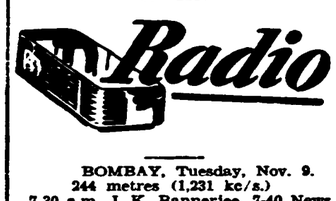
"Gala Dance" On November 11

A Super Dance (open air) will be held at the United Services Club, Colaba at 9 p.m. on the 11th November 1948. The proceeds of this Dance will be donated towards the Fighting Forces Family Fund.

The Dance is being arranged under the kind patronage of Maj.-Gen. D. S. Brar, O.B.E., G.O.C. Bombay Area.

Booking is open to the public who are now offered an opportunity to help in the welfare of the families of their Fighting Forces.

For further details please ring up No. 39608.



BOMBAY, Tuesday, Nov. 9.
244 metres (1,231 kc/s.)
7-30 a.m. J. K. Bannerjee, 7-40 News (M), 7-50 News (G), 8-0 News (E), 8-15 News (H), 8-30 M. D. Tendulkar (Violin), 8-45 Manik Varma), 12-0 p.m. Akashwani Ne Chotare (Variety programme in Gujarati), 12-45 News (M), 12-50 News (G), 12-55 Mishra Sangeet, 1-25 News (H), 1-30 News (E), 1-40 Lunch Hour Music, 4-20 M. G. Gokhale, 4-45 Madhurika Muzumdar and Party, 5-0 M D. Tendulkar (Violin), 5-15 Jantar Mantar, 5-45 News (K), 6-0 News (E), 6-10 News (H), 6-15 J. K. Bannerjee, 6-30 M. G. Gokhale (Vocal music), 7-0 Topic of the Day, 7-10 Local Announcements and Weather Report, 7-15 M. D. Tendulkar (Violin), 7-30 Ram Ram Pavana (Talk in Marathi), 7-45 Pehli Nazar, 8-0 News (M), 8-15 News (G), 8-30 Manik Varma, 8-45 "Manleli Bahin" 9-0 News (E), 9-15 News (H), 9-30 BBC News Relay, 9-40 Anything Goes, 9-45 Current Events Review by C. S. J. Rao, 10-0 Muriel Henschen (Soprano), 10-15 Arthur Grumiaux and Jean Pougnet, 10-30 Friedel Graham (Piano).

VARIATIONS

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s.)
7-40 a.m. Gujarati Geeto, 5-15 p.m. Shreepad Nageshkar, 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s.)
7-15 p.m Commercial News, 8-0 Madhurika Muzumdar and Party, 8-15 K. K. Madan Shetty (Kannad Geet), 9-0 M. G. Gokhale, 9-30 Table Par Gat Toda (by Shreepad Nageshkar), 10-0 J. K. Bannerjee (Vocal Music), 10-15 Manik Varma (Vocal Music.)

A.I.R. TALK ON MOHARRAM: The All-India Radio, Bombay, will broadcast a special programme in Urdu at 6-30 p.m. today. It includes a talk entitled "Moharram Ki Ahmiyat" by Prof. S. H. Nagvi and recitation of their own salams by Shakil Badyuni, Khumar Baraohankvi and Sozkhani by Saadat Khan. This can be heard on 244 metres.

SWEEPERS' DISPUTE AWARD

Corporation Passes G. N. Desai's Resolution: Road To Be Named After Nariman

BOMBAY, Monday.

At the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held on Monday, Mr. Ganapatishankar N. Desai moved a resolution that the reccomendations of the Municipal Commissioner and the Standing Committee on the Award given by the Industrial Tribunal in the dispute between the Municipality and the sweepers and scavengers employed by the Public Health Department be recorded, and that the Commissioner be informed that the Corporation will await a detailed report on the action proposed to be taken on the terms of the Award.

Mr. Dinker Desai moved an amendment to the above resolution to the effect that the matter be referred back to the Standing Committee, with a request that they submit proposals for the implementation of the terms of the Award.

The resolution when put to the vote was carried by a narrow majority.

ROAD TO BE NAMED AFTER NARIMAN

A second resolution, moved by Mr. Nathalal D. Parikh to the effect that the road extending from Flora Fountain to the junction of Marine Drive be named after the late Mr. K. F. Nariman was also carried.

At this juncture the house adjourned for the day without transacting further business as a mark of respect for the late Mr. Amiruddin S. Tyabjee, a former Municipal Corporator, who expired on October 22.

Government House News

BOMBAY, Monday.

Rani Maharaj Singh attended the Annual Sale of Work at the All Saints Home, Mazagon.

H. E. Sr. J. Cochrane de Alencar Minister for Brazil has arrived.

The Governor of Bombay received Mr. Feroz S. Wadia Dr. Mrs. Pearson and Miss Pearson came to tea.

The Governor had tea with Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, at Ridge Road.

The Hon. The Chief Justice and Mrs. Chagla, The Hon Dr. and Mrs. Gilder, Mr. and Mrs. M. D Bhat, Mr. and Mrs. Kitson, Dr. Mascarenhas Monsier and Madam Loedrup, Mr. and Mrs. Clare Timberlake, Mr. and Mrs. Heredia, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Nanavatty and Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas came to dinner.

WEATHER

WEATHER SUMMARY

Heavy Rain Along Madras Coast

POONA, Nov. 8, (API): Following is the daily weather summary for Monday, Nov. 8 1948:—

Ships observations from the Bay of Bengal and observations from the peninsula are extremely meagre. Yesterday's well-marked trough of low pressure in the south-west Bay of Bengal and the adjoining parts of the Central Bay is still persisting there. It may become less marked.

Very heavy rain has fallen along the north Madras coast. Rainfall has also presumably been fairly widespread in south-east Madras, along the north Madras coast and in Chota Nagpur. There have been local thundershowers in the west Deccan and the Central parts of the country. A few thunder-showers have occurred in Malabar, Mysore, Gangetic West Bengal and Bihar.

Night themperatures were 70 to 120 degrees F. above normal over the stretch of the country extending from east Gujarat and the north Bombay Deccan to West Bengal.

Forecast valid until the evening of 9th:— Rainfall accompanied by thunderstorms will be fairly widespread along the North Madras coast and in certain districts of south-east Madras. There will be local thundershowers elsewhere in the Madras Presidency, in the south and west Deccan, the west Central Provinces, Berar and Chota Nagpur. A few thundershowers are also likely in Mysore, Central India, the east Central Provinces, Orissa, West Bengal, south Bihar and the north Punjab Hills.

Heavy rainfall warning:— Scattered heavy falls of rain will occur along and near the north Madras coast during the next 36 hours.

WEATHER CHART

POONA, Nov. 8, (API): Following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from Oct. 1, 1948, and departure from normal recorded at 08-00 hours (IST) on Nov. 8, 1948:—

Ahmedabad 96 74 0 0.8 plus 0.4 Ahmednagar 85 76 0 1.3 minus 1.4 Bangalore 83 66 00 3.0 minus 4.3 BOMBAY 88 78 0 2.1 minus 0.8 Calcutta 91 75 0 8.4 plus 3.5 Colombo 86 75 0.1 10.6 minus 7.6 Delhi 5 55 0 0.5 plus 0.1 Hyderabad (Dn) 85 71 0 2.5 minus 0.2 Lucknow 83 63 0 0.7 minus 0.7 Madras 80 75 0.3 10 5 minus 6.2 Mahabaleshwar 75 63 1.00 6.0 minus 1.0 Mysore 83 59 0 3.6 minus 3.4 Nagpur 90 70 0.1 3.1 plus 0.5 Patna 89 75 0 4.4 plus 1.9 Poona 90 69 0.3 5.9 plus 1.8 Sholapur 91 68 0 3.8 minus 0.1 Simla 61 45 0 0.9 minus 0.5.

FORECAST VALID TILL THE MORNING OF 10.11.1948: Light to moderate rain likely in Khandesh, Mawal, Desh, the Bombay Karnatak, Marathwada and Telungana and a few showers in the south Konkanpatti.

OUTLOOK FOR THE NEXT TWO DAYS: Increase of rain in the south Bombay Deccan and south Hyderbad.

PLAGUE IN BOMBAY

Source Of Infection Suspected To Be Sewri

Six cases of plague have been reported from Khumbarwada, Dharavi, in the northern extremity of Bombay. One of them has proved fatal. Dharavi is known to be about the worst slum area in the city.

An intensive campaign of anti-plague inoculation and destruction of rats has been undertaken by the Municipal Health Department. As the source of infection is suspected to be Sewri where cases of plague had occurred earlier this year the Health Department is also giving special attention to this area.

COMPENSATION IN CITY RIOT

About Rs. 84 Lakhs Awarded So Far

A total sum of Rs. 83,91,716 has been awarded as riot compensation to various claimants by the Chief Presidency Magistrate. The claims for compensation which were heard by Mr. Oscar H. Brown, covered the communal riots from September 1946 to December 1947.

Claims amounting to Rs. 3,54,27,131 were made by 3,568 applicants for loss or damage to their properties during the riots. Out of this 1,169 applications were totally rejected 3,568 applicants had their claims admitted and were awarded varying sums. One application is still pending.

The amount of compensation thus awarded will be collected by the Municipal authorities by way of an addition to the General tax on properties, and the Chief Presidency Magistrate will order periodical distribution as the tax gets coollected from time to time.

DR. JAYAKAR'S WARNING TO LINGUISTIC COMMISSION

Demands Speedy Separation Of Provinces: H. A. Laljee Against Maha Gujarat

BOMBAY, Monday.

Dr. M. R. Jayakar, Vice-Chancellor of the Poona University, to-day warned the Linguistic Provinces Commission that delay in redistributing territory on a language basis would only make the situation in the country worse.

Giving detailed evidence before the Commission for nearly 90 minutes Dr. Jayakar made the strongest plea yet for the formation of United Maharashtra with Bombay as its capital and comprising all Marathi-speaking areas.

He denounced spiritedly arguments in favour of making Bombay a separate, centrally-administered unit and held that the city should be the seat of the Government of United Maharashtra.

"The linguistic question will become more and more serious as you delay its solution," he cautioned the Commission.

A delegation on behalf of the Konkan Institute of Arts and Sciences urged that "if notwithstanding all the weight of reason redistribution of provinces is taken in hand, then a new province of Konkan must be created with Bombay City as its capital and comprising the territory west of Sanyadris from Damanganga to Kasorgod."

They argued that the language of the Konkan was Konkani and it was not a dialect of Marathi "as some interested parties naively seek to assert ignoring altogether the evidence of philology and history."

ALMOST A POLITICAL GOSPEL'

Mr. Govindlal Motilal Shivlal statd that he was not for postponing a decision on the issue unless there were strong and sound reasons for it. In his view, postponement would create bitterness in the minds of the people. Congressmen had to honour their pledges to the country and the linguistic redistribution of territories had become almost 'a political gospel" in Maharashtra and Madras. The claims of Indian unity and provincial linguism had to be "reconciled" somehow or other, he held.

Mr. Govindlal felt that Bombay City should be in United Maharashtra as this was "natural".

Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Laljee argued that so far as Andhra and Kerala were concerned it was a well-known fact that the people of these areas had realised intensely the need for uniting amongst themselves for their welfare and progress. Therefore, he thought their demand for separation could not be kept back. It was difficult to carry on the administration of such a big province as Madras so effectively as to raise the standard of living of the masses "more so when in both the parts a separatist policy and fissiparous tendencies had been created".

NEGLECTED KARNATAK

On the question of Karnatak, Mr. Hooseinbhoy said: "There is no denying the fact that this part has been awfully neglected by both the Madras and Bombay Administrations and, therefore, I am in favour of Karnatak being formed into a setparate Province".

He believed that Mysore, Travancore and Cochin would have to make some arrangements with Karnatak for augmenting its economic resources.

Mr. Hooseinbhoy, however, said he was not for dividing the Bombay Province into Maha Gujarat and Maharashtra, because both the sections had recently made great strides "in acquiring and developing healthy nationalism".

"If the Provinces of Maharashtra and Maha Gujarat are to come into existence it would clearly mean, that the most intelligent and national-minded people in India, comprising 2-1/2 crores cannot live together I feel it is the first and essential duty cast upon us to raise the standard of living of our people and I feel quite certain that if at present or within a short time attempts do succeed in dividing Maharashtra and Gujarat, then unfortunate results will follow in its trail", he said.

Translation Test

The following candidates have passed the M.Sc./Ph.D. Translation Examination of the Bombay University.

1 2 3 4 5 7 8 9 11 13 14 15 16 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 26 27 28 29 30 32 33 34 35 36 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 52 53 54 55 56 57 59 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 72 73 74.

OLGA CRAEN'S PIANOFORTE RECITAL

It is always a pleasure to listen to Olga Craen at the pianoforte and Monday evening's recital was no exception.

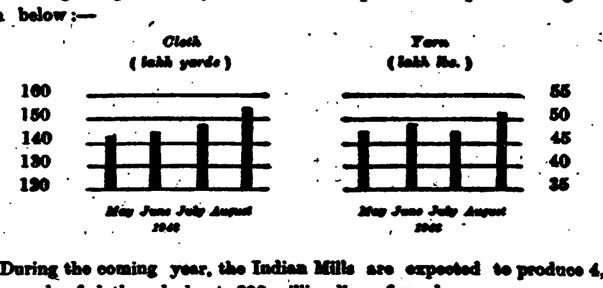
The second half of the programme introduced modern composers while the first section was chosen from masters of the more classical period. Olga Craen's versatility was remarkable and her flawless technique created interest even in the heavier passages.

Particularly effective was her rendering of Chopin's "Fantasie in F minor". Her clarity of enunciation was remarkable. She rendered Faure with simpathy and expression, but the picturesque passages of Debussy, with the gay, likely tempo seemed to suit her admirably; the "CLAIR DE LUNE was exquisite and just the right emphasis brought out the romantic atmosphere perfectly. LISZT'S Hungarian Rhapsody No. 14 proved a fitting "finale; a pure flourish of technique is a facile way of carrying off this composition, but the audience had the pleasure of listening to a balanced performance that did not sacrifice the harmonic values.

Olga Craen deserved the ovation with flowers that was accorded, and we look forward to her next recital.

Cloth Facts

The production of yarn and cloth by Indian Mills has increased steadily from the beginning of the year 1948. The production per working day is shown below:—



During the coming year, the Indian Mills are expected to produce 4,500 million yards of cloth and about 396 million lbs. of surplus yarn.

Of the surplus yarn, 80 million lbs. will be needed for industries such as hosiery, cordage, belting and fishing nets. 40 million lbs. will be exchanged for Pakistan cotton. The rest of the yarn will be available for the handloom and power loom industries which between them produce 1,250 million yards of cloth.

Of the total cloth production of 5,750 million yards, 450 million yards will go to Pakistan in exchange for raw cotton. Another 400 million yards will be needed for Defence requirements and for exports to other countries to pay for imports of food, machinery, etc.

14 yards of cloth per head will therefore be available for internal civilian consumption, of which about 10½ yards will be mill-made cloth and 3½ yards handloom and power-loom cloth. Only mill-made cloth is controlled.

The Indian mill production and the handloom industry gave an average of 14.1 yards per head per year during the four years before the War. Indian production has therefore kept pace with the growth of the population. Our plans for expansion provide for a hundred mills which will increase our spindleage from 10 million to 13 million and production of cloth from 5,750 million yards to 7,500 million yards.

Imports from abroad are to-day only 50 million yards per year against 600 million yards pre-War, for production has fallen in the United Kingdom and Japan, our principal foreign suppliers pre-War.

Availability of cloth per head per year is therefore only 1¼ yards less to-day than before the War but this leeway will be made up by our expansion plan. In the meantime there is enough to go round.

THERE IS ENOUGH TO GO ROUND
IF YOU LET IT GO ROUND
BE FAIR: BUY ONLY YOUR SHARE

A50 *Issued by the Ministry of Industry & Supply, Government of India.*

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD

MINIMUM RS. 1/8/-

To be paid in advance

MATRIMONIAL

Good looking cultured match for well connected Punjabee youth 25, Bombay settled. Perm: Govt. Servant, Emoluments over Rs. 300. Caste no bar. Box No. 9798 "Bombay Chronicle",

Match for beautiful, cultured, graduate Maratha girl, 22. Only permanent Officers Armed Forces, Gazetted Civilian Officers or those well settled in life need apply with full particulars, references and photo No caste restriction Apply Box No 9617 "Bombay Chronicle"

Madrasi girl, 23, educated invites marriage proposals C/o Post Box 4014, Bombay 7. 9623

Match for Madrasi girl, 20. See Dr. Bhavalker, 298, Tardeo Road, Bombay. (9546)

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Salesmen, Canvassers, for machinery. Apply personally "Universal" Block 57, 'Razmah' Building, adjoining City-light Cinema, Mahim. (9801)

Wanted— A Chief Chemist for a Vegetable Ghee Factory in the East Punjab, having atleast 5 years' experience in a similar position. Apply with full particulars, stating minimum Salary acceptable to The General Manager, Shree Gopal Paper Mills Ltd. Abdullapur District Ambala. (2150).

Applications are invited from influential and respectable gentlemen for the post of District Organisers on a salary of Rs. 250/- per month plus commission for selling shares and 5 years Investment Certificates Please write to Bengal Improvement Trust Ltd. 7A, Clive Row, Calcutta (1134)

Gentlemen good financially and having taste and experience or experienced men with them in Life Insurance business to work as an Organiser, Manager, Secretary or Chairman for 14 years old insurance company. May apply to Box No. 1988 "Bombay Chronicle"

HOTELS IN HILL STATION

Deolali Grand Hotel Good Rooms Food and Management Charges Moderate. Phone No. 12. Apply Manager. 9623

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

A new Batch—Davar's College of Commerce— Join immediately New Classes started after Divali re-opening for Specialised Courses in Company Secretaries, Banking, Accountancy and General Commerce, etc. Call or write for Prospectus 51, Esplanade Road, Bombay. (9803)

Homoeopathy—Best Correspondence Course For prospectus apply Grace Medical Mission Mavelikara, Travancore 107

MEDICAL ADLETS

Famous Asthma extra-ordinary Herb through Siddh Mahatma. This Hill Herb is to be taken on Full Moon 18-10-48 which completely relieves Asthma by one dose. Write in English to:—Mahatma Swans (Dama) Wale, P. O. Chitrakot, U.P. (Distt. Banda). 9587.

BUSINESS OFFERS

Barn limestone available for immediate shipment. Interested parties should contact Quickways, 9/1 Ali Raza Bldg., Grant Road, Karachi. Telegrams: Quickways, Karachi. (2151)

Dry Battery AC DC Radios? R.C.A. licenced, 7 valves, 3 bands, just received from U. S. A., Manocha Ltd., 61 Mall, Lucknow. (2153)

Received Fresh Consigment from Denmark. Danish Biscuit 48 x 7 oz. Rs. 57 per carton F.O.R. destination 25 p.c. advance with order. Contact. Jaleel Khaleel & Co., 19, Badrian St., Madras. (9795)

Ready Stocks—Mutton and Vegetable with Beans, and with Peas 48 x 1 Rs. 10, per case. Donald Cook's Mutton and Vegetable with Peas 48 x 1 Rs. 15/8 per case. F.O.R. Madras. 25 per cent advance with order. Apply the Union General Suppliers, 19, Badrian St., Madras—I. (9797)

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents and Stockists for our Horn & Pearl Button. J. Smith & Co P.O. Box No. 2209, Calcutta. (9766)

LOANS & MORTGAGES

Loans arranged on very easy terms Apply sharp to Mr. G. S. Monga, Post Box No. 119 Baroda. (9688)

MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Wanted large quantity P. G. Red Oxide Box No. 9777 "Bombay Chronicle".

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Just arrived! Swiss Jacquard Art Silk fabrics! Seven alluring colours 58" width. Lovely for curtains. Call at Raval Tiles and Marble Ltd., 97A, Queen's Road, Bombay 1. (6778A)

Shop at "Decora" for Italian and American tapestry fabrics, plain and printed everglaze American Chintz, Czech cut and painted glassware etc. etc. 97A, Queen's Road, Bombay 1. (6778)

PUBLIC NOTICES

OUDH TIRHUT RAILWAY

SEALED TENDERS are invited for publicity and advertising purposes on O. T. Railway under the following headings:—

(a) Posters advertising by Commercial firms in the shape of posters, enamelled plates and framed advertisements on platforms and in Refreshment Rooms and in train compartments.
(b) Hoardings.
(c) Time Table advertisements.
(d) Advertisements in the Railway Magazine.
(e) Advertisements on the Railway Receipts and other appropriate documents.

The tenderer selected will be given the sole concessions of selling the space available as mentioned above to advertising agencies and individuals whom he selects for the purpose.

Nothing in the agreement to be entered into between the tenderer selected and the Railway Administration will affect the Railway's right to use any space stated above for posters, plates, advertisements and otherwise for pictorial publicity concerning any one of the Railway activities and its places of industrial, agricultural and religious interests or any posters etc. issued by any department of the Provincial or Central Governments.

The annual amount to be paid should be split up into the Headings as stated above. Intending tenderers should deposit an earnest money of Rs. 250/- by cheque or bank draft or cash to the F. A. and C.A.O., O.T. Railway and attach the receipt granted by him with the tender. Tenders without earnest money will not be considered.

Tenders should bear the words—Publicity—on the left hand top corner of the cover and front page of the tender and should be sent to the General Manager, O. T. Railway upto 12 noon on 10th December, 1948. Tenders will be opened by the Dy. General Manager (Works) at 15 hrs. on 10th December, 1948. Tenderers' representatives may be present at the time of the opening of the tender in the room of D.G.M. (Works).

G. C. TREHAN,
General Manager.

The 3rd November 1948.
Gorakhpur. (2158)

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY
TENDER NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the following and will be received in the Controller of Stores' Office, East Indian Railway, 17, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta upto noon on 29th November, 1948.

Tender No. SP/G/Gb3/312/Est/49 for supply of 7255 yds. of Canvas Cotton 36.37" wide.

Tender forms with full particulars may be obtained from the Office of the Controller of Stores, East Indian Railway, 17, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta, on Payment of Rs. 2/- per copy to the Treasurer, East Indian Railway, Calcutta and on production of his receipt when applying for the same. Firms outside Calcutta, may, however remit the amount to the Controller of Stores direct by Money Order.

No refund is permissible.

Sealed tenders delivered by hand should be presented for registration in the Controller of Stores' Office and then put into the Tender Box, outside the Controller of Stores' room by the Tenderer or his representatives. Tenderers or their representatives may present themselves at the time of opening of the tender in the room of Deputy Controller of Stores.

CONTROLLER OF STORES.
2160

G.I.P. RAILWAY TENDER NOTICE

THE LAST DATE for receiving tenders by the General Manager for the supply and erection of Steelwork extensions of Kalyan Power House will be 15th December, 1948, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) instead of 15th November, 1948, previously published. (2159)

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

THE SPECIAL ENGINEER invites tenders for providing internal wiring and service connections to five Blocks at the Municipal Group of Hospitals, Sion. The tenders will be received at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay, upto 1 P.M. (Bombay Time) on Wednesday the 24th November, 1948.

Forms of tender, specification etc., will be issued by the Mechanical Engineer at his office at the Municipal Workshops, Foras Road, on payment of Rs. 2/- for each tender form.

The Mechanical Engineer will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the
Municipal Commissioner.
2154

TENDER NOTICE

THE DIVISIONAL ENGINEER, G.I.P. Railway, Parel, invites tenders upto 3 p.m. on 26-11-48 for "Renewal and strengthening of Travaser Track No. 2 and its foundations in the Carriage and Wagon Shop at Matunga". The tender, schedule and conditions of contract, can be had from this office on payment of Rs. 2/- per set. Drawings will be supplied on an additional payment of Rs. 3/- per set. These sums will not be refunded. (2162)

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

IT IS NOTIFIED hereby that a blank hundi, with ten annas stamp, signed by our customers Messrs. Amritlal & Co., Lokhand Bazar, Karnak Bunder on 5-11-48 has been lost by our man Ramchand on the way. No one should deal with this hundi any way. Our customers Messrs. Amritlal & Co., are not responsible for this hundi. In this connection a complaint has been lodged at the Police Station.

Broker: L. DIPCHAND.
(9799)

NOTICE

FOR SALE land belonging to us, measuring 205 square Gajas, Situate at Colaba, 2nd Pasta lane, opp. Marble Co. See M. L. Bharatia Apollo Hotel, Bombay, Room No. 37, Phone 35175. Brokers can see. (9802)

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates, who desire to be placed on the waiting list, for future occasional vacancies of temporary assistant photographers on Rs. 75/- per month with dearness allowance, or Rs. 5/- per day, in the "Modus Operandi" Bureau, C.I.D., Bombay.

Candidates must have:—
(i) Practical experience of professional developing and printing; knowledge of professional photography in addition, will be preferred for monthly vacancies;
(ii) Good working knowledge of English and must also be a resident of Greater Bombay.

Applications in their own handwriting stating whether they will work on daily vacancies or monthly or either, giving their age and qualifications, and accompanied by specimens of work (if any), copies of professional certificates and certificates from two respectable persons as to moral character and social standing (which will not be returned) should be forwarded so as to reach the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Crime Branch I. C.I.D., Bombay, not later than 15th November 1948.

(Sd.) G. J. W. QUILTER,
Dy. Commissioner of Police,
Crime Br. I. C.I.D.
(2163)

THE CHHOI SILK MILL CO. LTD
NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Bombay Mutual Building, Sir P. Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 9th November, 1948, at 5 P.M. (S.T.), to consider, and if deemed desirable, pass the Special Resolution as mentioned in the Notice dated 1st October 1948, posted to all the Shareholders.

By Order of the Board
For the Chhoi Silk Mill Co., Ltd.
CHHOI KOOKA DESAI & CO.,
Managing Agents
Bombay, 1st October, 1948.
(1886)

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.
TENDER NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the following and will be received in the General Manager's Office, East Indian Railway, 17, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta, upto noon on 8-12-1948.

Tender number SP/D/HE/18 Etc for supply of Cables Signalling 660 Volts Grade size 7/.064 and 7/.029 and Cordage 2 Way for Telephone Switch Board.

Tender forms with full particulars may be obtained from the Office of the Controller of Stores, East Indian Railway, 17, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta, on payment of Rs. 2/- per copy to the Treasurer, East Indian Railway, Calcutta and on production of his receipt when applying for the same. Firms outside Calcutta may however remit the amount to the Controller of Stores direct by Money Order.

No refund is permissible.

Sealed tenders delivered by hand should be presented for registration in the General Manager's Office and then put into the Tender Box outside the Dy. General Manager (Works), room by the Tenderer or his representatives. Tenderers or their representatives may present themselves at the time of opening of the tender in the room of Deputy General Manager.

GENERAL MANAGER.
2155

TENDER NOTICE.
(GRASS)

SEALED TENDERS accompanied with earnest money deposit of Rs. 200/- are invited for the supply of Hand Pressed or Steam-Pressed Baled Grass of current years growth from the Forest Divisions of East Thana, Kolaba and Poona at the following Railheads and Bunders.

The Tenders should reach the undersigned by 2 P.M. of 15th November, 1948.

For further details please apply to the undersigned.

RAIL-HEADS.

KARJAT, BHIVPURI,
NERAL, VANGANI,
BADLAPUR, KASARA TO
KARDI, TALEGAON (DABHADE).

BUNDERS.

ALL CHIEF BUNDERS
IN KOLABA DISTRICT.

J. A. SINGH,
Conservator of Forests
Central Circle.
2156

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE
OUDH TIRHUT RAILWAY.

Tender No. B/Wheels-Axles/25/48.

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES, O. T. Railway, Gorakhpur invites sealed tenders on prescribed form for supply of 60 Nos. Wheels and Axles for trollies light riding to O.T.R. Drg: No. 579/IX(1). Tender forms can be had from the Office of the Controller of Stores, O.T. Railway, Gorakhpur on payment in cash or by money order (not refundable) of rupees four per set of tender forms together with drawing. Tenders must reach the office of the Controller of Stores, O.T. Rly. Gorakhpur before 15-12-1948 on which date no tender will be sold. These will be opened the next day at 3 P.M.

CONTROLLER OF STORES.
2161

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE.
IMPORT TRADE CONTROL POLICY.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
No. 889.

THE FOLLOWING Public Notice of the Chief Controller of Imports, New Delhi, dated 1st November, 1948, is republished.

(Sd) P. M. MUKERJI,
Dy. Chief Controller of Imports.
Gulliam Mahommed Bldg.,
Ballard Estate, Bombay,
the 6th Nov. 1948.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IT HAS BEEN DECIDED that during current shipping period licences for import of cigarettes from soft currency countries should also be granted to the newcomers subject to monetary ceilings. Applications for import licences accompanied by treasury receipt for Rs. 25/- should be sent to Chief Controller of Imports, New Delhi in accordance with the Commerce Ministry's Public Notice No. 1-(13)-ITC/47(ii) dated the 26th July 1948, so as to reach him not later than the 30th November, 1948.

G. R. KAMAT,
Chief Controller of Imports.
2157

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION
I. C. No. of 1948.

In the matter of the INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII of 1913
And
In the matter of the NOBEL STEEL PRODUCTS CO. LTD. (In Liquidation).

MEETING OF CREDITORS AND CONTRIBUTORIES

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Official Liquidator will hold a Meeting of the Creditors in his office in the High Court of Bombay on the 16th day of November, 1948, at 3 p.m. to consider whether a Committee of Inspection should be appointed to act with the Liquidator and who are to be the members of the Committee if appointed and will also hold a meeting of the contributories of the abovenamed Company in the said office on the 17th day of November 1948 at 3 p.m. to consider the decision of the Creditors arrived at at the previous meeting.

R. MATHALONE,
Official Liquidator
High Court,
Bombay, 8-11-1948

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE ORNAMENTS

Under instructions from M/s Vakil Dadabhoy and Bharucha, Attorneys for the Executors of the Estate of Late Bai Gulbai Ardesir Topalia, M/s BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, 16th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their rooms: Diamond Brooch, loose diamonds, Pearl earrings, bangles, gold rings, chains, necklaces, buttons, links, gold mohurs, gold watches, earrings, sari Pins, gold links, diamond rings, etc. On view from 15th. Terms: 25 per cent Cash Deposit.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY BIG LOTS OF BOLTS, NUTS AND RIVETS OF ASSORTED SIZES AND KINDS.

Under instructions from Regional Disposals Commissioner, BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction on 20-11-48 at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at No. 2, B. P. T. Godown, Wadi Bunder: the above goods. Terms: 25 per cent Cash Deposit. Balance to be paid in Govt. Treasury by 27-11-48 and delivery to be taken by 15-12-48.

BENNETT & CO.

The Famous Astrologer



Recipient of many Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges, and notables. Annual life reading, monthly details Rs. 5. 3 questions Rs. 2. (Horoscope or writing time required). Pandit Kaliyur M. SRINIVASACHARIAR THAPONIDHI, Thyagarayanagar, Madras-17.

MUNICIPALITY SUCCEED IN APPEAL

VAITARNA—CUM—TANSA SCHEME

(Before the Hon'ble Chief Justice & Mr. Justice Gajendragadkar)

1. The Municipal Corporation of Bombay,
2. B. K. Patel, Municipal Commissioner .. Appellants.

vs.

Govind Laxman Savant .. Respendent (Original Petitioner)

Observing that in their opinion the Municipal Commissioner had acted conscientiously, with a full sense of responsibility and in the best interests of the Municipality, Their Lordships allowed an appeal from a judgment of Mr. Justice Bhagwati ordering the appellants to forbear from concluding and executing contracts with Messrs. Hindustan Construction Co. Ltd. in connection with the Vaitarna-cum-Tansa scheme of the Bombay Municipality, and directing the appellants to invite fresh and proper tenders for the work.

The Municipal Commissioner had in compliance with Section 72 (1) of the City Municipal Act, advertised for three tenders for the work of providing embankment and doing other work for the new pipe-line from Tansa involved in the above scheme. In response to this advertisement, three parties submitted tenders—Messrs. Raoji Sojpal and Sons whose aggregate for the three tenders was Rs. 72,94,055. Messrs. Hindustan Construction Co., Ltd., with an aggregate of Rs. 72,29,394, and a third firm which quoted for one of the three tenders only. The tenders of Messrs. Hindustan Construction Co., Ltd., were accepted by the Standing Committee on the recommendation of the Commissioner and approved by the Corporation subject to an increase of Rs. 30,000 in respect of item left out for which a separate quotation had been submitted by them later on on their attention being drawn by the Commissioner, and also subject to the condition submitted by them along with the tenders to the effect that the rates were to be suitably adjusted in case of variation of the current rates of materials sales-tax and labour.

The petitioner contended that the Commissioner acted beyond his authority in writing to and accepting a further tender from the Hindustan Construction Co., Ltd., for Rs. 30,000 after the closing date, and that the acceptance of the tenders with the condition as to variation of rates was illegal and "ultra vires" the Municipal Act. The petitioner submitted that if allowance was made for the item of rock excavation quoted by Messrs. Raoji Sojpal and Sons in their tenders, it would be found that their tenders were the lowest. As a rate-payer and voter of the Bombay Municipality, he therefore filed this petition contending that if the contract was executed with the Hindustan Construction Co., Ltd., it might involve the rate payers into liability the nature of which could not be ascertained at present.

The trial judge having granted the petition, the Municipal Corporation and the Commissioner appealed.

JUDGMENT

At the outset Their Lordships dealt with the preliminary objection raised on behalf of the appellants that the petitioner was not entitled to maintain his petition under Section 45 of the Specific Relief Act because he was not a person whose property, franchise or personal right would be injured by the threatened act within the meaning of the first proviso to that section. On behalf of the appellants it was contended that the petitioner must show that he had some "special" legal right not shared with the community at large and that a mere public wrong would not justify a petition under section 45. The petitioner is a rate-payer and Their Lordships pointed out under section III of the Municipal Act the municipal fund was constituted inter alia of moneys levied by any tax and that the respondent was interested in it not merely as a rate-payer but also as a beneficiary. The law assumes that every rate-payer has a specific legal right to prevent a public body by means of a suit from acting contrary to law or charter. It was difficult to see why the same legal right which could sustain a suit should not be sufficient to maintain a petition under section 45 of the Specific Relief Act or why under that section a particular quantum of right should be necessary. After considering the entire case—law, both English and Indian, on the point, Their Lordships referred to the case of Vaman vs. Municipality of Sholapur (22 Bom. 646) which laid down that every rate-payer clearly had an interest in the Municipal fund to which he paid rates and that the quantum of that interest was to be disregarded. Following this case Their Lordships rejected the preliminary objection raised on behalf of the appellants and held that the petitioner had a legal interest which could maintain the petition, and nonethe-less so merely because it was shared with thousands of others.

With regard to the question whether the petitioner had any other adequate legal remedy, Their Lordships stated that though it was open to the petitioner to have filed a suit against the Municipuality in respect of the same matter, he would only have done so after the statutory notice of one month under the Municipal Act had been given by him to the Municipality by which time the contract with Messrs. Hindustan Const. Co. would have been executed. A suit would not therefore be as efficacious a remedy as a petition under section 45 and the present petition was therefore maintainable.

Coming to the merits, Their Lordships dealt with the petitioner's contention that the contract to be executed with the Hindustan Co. was contrary to the provisions of section 70(1) (b) of the Municipal Act which required that all contracts involving work exceeding Rs. 500 must be in writing and "shall specify.... the price to be paid for such work." Pointing out that that section did not state that the price was to be "fixed", but merely stated that it should be "specified," Their Lordships held that it did not prevent the price being ascertained at a future date or by an agreed person. The word "Specified" meant that the price should be specifically mentioned so that on looking at the contract it would be clear what the price was. Their Lordships also referred to section 174 of the English Public Health Act of 1875 from which our section 70 (1) (b) was borrowed and held that the petitioner's contention was not well-founded and the price was specified within the meaning of section 70 (1) (b).

Their Lordships negative the suggestion that in granting this contract to the Hindustan Co., the Corporation and the Standing Committee had acted arbitrarily or that the Commissioner had shown any partiality towards them. Their Lordship pointed out that the Statute left it to the Commissioner to decide which tender was most advantageous upon a review of all the circumstances, and the Report made by the Commissioner to the Standing Committee clearly showed that he had given proper reasons why the tender of the Hindustan Co. was to be preferred as being that of a firm of repute employing competent engineers and prepared to complete the work within a shorter time. Their Lordships therefore held that the act of the Corporation and the Standing Committee was not arbitrary and the sanction given by them was valid.

Their Lordships further pointed out that in any event in view of the provisions of section 72 (3) it was not competent to the trial judge to have directed the appellants to invite fresh tenders as he had done, because that provision empowered the Standing Committee to authorize the Commissioner to enter into a contract without inviting tenders.

In the result Their Lordships allowed the appeal, set aside the order of the trial judge and dismissed the petitions.

Sir Jamshedji Kanga and Mr. Y. B. Rege instructed by Messrs. Crawford Bayley & Co. appeared for the appellants.

The Acting Advocate-General Mr. M. P. Amin and Mr. R. M. Kantavala instructed by Messrs. Sunkersett and Vaidya appeared for the respondent.

COMMERCIAL ARTISTS' EXHIBITION

BOMBAY, Monday: Ten commercial artists of the City, dabbling in pure art in their spare time, had produced several pleasing water colour and oil paintings and these are now on show at the Bombay Art Society Salon.

The exhibition of these artists, who are on the staff of Lintas, an advertising firm, was opened by Mrs. Mithan Lam this tvening. Eighty-two pieces of painting are on view. The artists are Messrs. S. U. Nayak, J. P. Gonsalves, V. K. Sule, Hasan Taj, A. S. Mungekar, L. V. Shenvi, K. V. Monk, P. G. Pradhan, K.M. Kulkarni and K. M. Wariar.

The exhibition will remain open till November 14.

BRICK PRICES REVISED

The Government of Bombay has revised the prices of the various kinds of bricks with effect from Noevmber 1, 1948. The newly fixed maximum prices per thousand of bricks are:

Hand-made bricks delivered at kiln site at which they are produced (Rs. 24 including loading charges); table moulded bricks burnt in Bull's Pattern kiln situated outside Bombay Suburban District, delivered at the kiln site at which they are produced (Rs. 36 including loading charges); table moulded bricks burnt in Bull's Pattern kiln, delivered F.O.R. at the Railway station nearest to the site at which they are produced (Rs. 42); table moulded bricks burnt in Bull's Pattern kiln, delivered at the quay side of any of the beenders or ex-wagon at any of the Railway stations in the City of Bombay and the Bombay Suburban District (Rs. 50); table moulded bricks in Bull's Pattern kiln situated in the Bombay Suburban District delivered at the kiln site of which they are produced (Rs. 36 including loading charges) and old or second hand bricks recovered from any dismantaled structure where they may be stocked (Rs. 30).

The retail price of new bricks sold at retailers' premises has been fixed at Rs. 8-4-0 per 100 bricks, while that for a similar numbr of old or second hand bricks recovered from any dismantled structure or building is Rs. 6.

CLOTH RATIONING IN POONA, AHMEDABAD AND SHOLAPUR

Statutory rationing of cloth may be introduced in the rationed areas of Ahmedabad, Poona and Sholapur from December, 1948. In order to enable the people to obtain rationed cloth after the introduction of rationing, the Government of Bombay has applied the Bombay Cloth Rationing (Application and Inquiry) Order, 1948 to these cities with effect from November 8, 1948. Under this Order, an application for obtaining ration documents for cloth is to be made in the prescribed form by the person concerned in respect of those persons who have been residing in these areas for at least three months and who are likely to reside for more than six months from the date of the application. Such applications for holders of ration cards are to be given to the Rationing staff posted at the ration shops during such weeks as may be notified from time to time by the Rationing Officer in this behalf. Applications for residents in establishments and for the persons who are not members of any Naval, Military or Air Force and who do not hold ration cards but receive rationed foodgrains from a Naval, Military or Air Force Authority are to be made to the Officer in charge of the Ward Rationing Office concerned.

It is illegal to furnish false information in an application made under this Order for obtaining a ration document for cloth. The necessary notifications have been published in Part I of the Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary dated November 6, 1948.

Ahmedabad Ban On Arms

The order prohibiting certain firms dealers of Ahmedabad, Dholka and Prantij, from selling or otherwise disposing of any arms or ammunition, without the previous written permission of the District Magistrate, Ahmedabad, has been extended for two months from November 8, 1948.

UNAUTHORISED OCCUPATION OF PREMISES BY REFUGEES

Several instances of unauthorised occupation by refugees, of premises becoming vacant after the coming into operation of Bombay Land Requisition Act, 1948, have been brought to the notice of the Government. In some cases the Government had to resort to summary evictions of such occupants.

Representations have, however, been made to the Government that it should reinstate such evicted tenants and to take a sympathetic view of such occupations. It is true that in some cases of these summary evictions resulted in hardship and suffering to the refugees but it must be admitted on the other hand that the Government cannot allow any persons to occupy any vacant accommodation in any unauthorised manner. Moreover, many of such unauthorised occupations followed heavy payments by way of 'pugree', to the landlords or their agents. This obviously went against the very spirit of the Act, which was promulgated mainly with a view to eradicating the 'pugree' evil, which seemed to become the order of the day and was actually eating into the very core of civic life of the community. The Government could not allow a section of the community to commit breaches of the rules and enforce them vigirously against the other. Steps had to be taken, therefore, to see that nobody was allowed to occupy premises by unlawful means.

Taking into consideration, however, the hardships and sufferings which the refugees had to undergo while migrating to Indian Union and after carefully considering the whole situation, the Government has decided to follow the principles laid down below in deciding cases of unlawful occupation of vacant premises by the refugees in future.

(1) So far as the flats are concerned, they shall be requisitioned by the Government and occupants evicted by force, if necessary.

(2) So far as one-roomed or two-roomed tenements are concerned, each case will be separately examined; and if it is found that the occupation extends to a period of three months or longer, the Government may requisition it and allot it to the occupants. If the occupation is, however, of a duration less than three months, the occupant will be offered alternative accommodation in any of the refugee camps near Bombay.

(3) In the case of accommodation occupied hereafter in an unauthorised manner, no special consideration will be shown to the refugees; they will be treated like any other unauthorised occupant in the matter of requisitioning their accommodation.

Claims should be forwarded through the Secretary, Bombay Sindhi Association, Balaram Chambers, Barrack Road, behind Metro, Bombay No. 1. Claims not so forwarded will not be entertained.

ALLEGED TO HAVE RECEIVED STOLEN PROPERTY

For alleged receiving of stolen property and disposing off the same, knowing it to be stolen, and abetment Ladhabai Deoji, and five other men were produced by the Bombay C.I.D., at the Esplanade Court this morning. Rao Sahib C. B. Velkar, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court ordered the accused to be enlarged on bail.

It was stated that property valued at Rs. 40,000 was involved in the case and that certain other persons connected with the case were already in custody.

The police alleged that Ladhabai Deoji received 12 bales of woollen and cotton yarn valued at Rs. 30,000 from somebody, by paying a purchase price of Rs. 200 for it.

He is alleged to have engaged the second accused to find a customer. Through his instumentality accused number three was contacted, and certain goods delivered to him. He was arrested.

Accused four and five, the cleaner and coolie respectively of the lorry in which the goods were delivered to accused three, were also arrested.

It was also stated that accused five, also received ten bales of yarn valued at Rs. 10,000 for Rs. 1,400, and sold it for Rs. 4,000.

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE FOILED

Failure in the last Inter Arts examination was too hard for Om Prakash Nambalal Singh, a Bombay University student—even five months after the results were announced. Thursday last, he is stated to have swallowed potassium cyanide in an attempt to end his life. Seen by his relatives in an unconscious state, he was quickly removed to the K. E. M. Hospital and his life was saved. Now he is under arrest.

Forcible Occupation Of Rooms Alleged

For alleged forcible occupation of certain vacant rooms in the military hutments at Dharavi Hospital Compound, Manekrao Chandrabhaiji and five others were arrested by the Bombay C.I.D. on Friday last.

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WORLD LOOKS UP TO RISING STAR OF INDIA

Nehru Reports To Consembly

NO COMMITMENT IN LONDON TALKS

House Alone Can Decide Relationship With Commonwealth

CALL FOR FIRST THINGS FIRST ON HOME FRONT: LINGUISTIC PROVINCES WHEN "TIME IS RIPE"

NEW DELHI, Nov. 8 (A.P.I.): The Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, speaking in the Constituent Assembly today referred to his London talks with particular reference to India's relationship with the Commonwealth. Pandit Nehru said that in all his discussion on this matter he had maintained that he could not commit the country or even the Government which he represented.

CONSEMBLY ALONE CAN DECIDE

"This was," he said, "essentially a matter which the Constituent Assembly alone could decide (cheers). That I made perfectly clear. Having made that clear, I further pointed to the objective resolution which the Assembly had passed.

"I said it was open, of course, to the Assembly to vary that resolution as it can vary any other resolution, because it is sovereign in this as in other matters. Nevertheless, that was the direction which the Constituent Assembly gave to itself and to its Drafting Committee. So long as it remains as it is, and so far as I know it would remain as it is, that constitution would be in terms of that objective resolution.

INDIA'S DESIRE TO BE FRIENDS WITH U.K. & COMMONWEALTH

"Having made that clear, I said that it has been often stated on our behalf that we desire to be associated in friendly relationship with other countries, with the U.K. and the Commonwealth. How in this context it can be done or should be done is a matter for careful consideration and the ultimate decision is naturally, on our part, that of the Constituent Assembly and, on their part, of their respective Governments and peoples. That is all I wish to say on this matter at this stage because possibly in the course of the session, this matter will come up before the House in a more concrete form."

The Prime Minister emphasised that in whatever form it came up, the point he would stress was that it was something apart from and in a sense independent of the Constitution that we were considering.

Earlier Pandit Nehru referred to such questions as the formation of linguistic provinces and national language and advised the Assembly not to import heat into the controversy.

QUESTION OF LINGUISTIC PROVINCES

On the question of linguistic provinces he said: "It seems to me and has long seemed inevitable that in India some kind of reorganisation should take place of provinces to fit in more with the cultural, geographical and economic conditions of the people and of their desires. We have long been committed to this.

"I do not think it is quite enough to say linguistic provinces. That is a major factor to be considered, no doubt, but there are other and more important factors sometimes to be considered. You have to consider the whole picture before you proceed to break up what we have got and refashion it anew.

"But what I would like to place before the House is, important from the point of view of our future life and governance as this question is, I would not have thought that this was a question of that primary importance which must be settled here and now and today. It is eminently a question which should be settled in an atmosphere, cool and calm, and after rather scholarly discussion of the various factors of the case."

Pandit Nehru added: "I find unfortunately it raises considerable degree of heat and passion. When heat and passion are there, the mind is clouded. Therefore, I would beg this House to take this matter certainly into consideration when it thinks fit, but to think of it as a thing which should be settled not in a hurry, not when passions are roused, but at a suitable moment when the time is ripe."

NATIONAL LANGUAGE

The Prime Minister said that the same argument applied to the question of language as well. It was obvious that any country, much more so a

(Continued on Page 8)

FRESH CLASHES IN INDONESIA

Set-Back To Peace Talks

BATAVIA, Nov. 8 (Reuter): The Netherlands Army headquarters today reported four clashes between Dutch and Republicans and new successes by East Java Communist insurgents.

Observers here thought that the news of conflict would increase tension in today's talks between the Republican Premier, Dr. Mohamed Hatta and five members of the Dutch Foreign Minister Dr. D. U. Stikker's peace mission, who flew to Jogjakarta.

Dr Stikker was reported to have made good progress in his two and a half day's conference with the Indonesian Premier Dr. Hatta, but was considered unlikely to take part in further talks.

He was expected to return to Holland later this week.

Dutch Army headquarters announced today that 60 members of what they termed "a well-armed Republican gang" were killed in a clash with Dutch patrols yesterday 50 miles south east of Batavia. Two Dutch soldiers were also killed.

Communist insurgents in Republican-held East Java, who had broken through the Republican defences and retaken Saragan were advancing on Ngrambe, midway between Surakarta and Madiun, where the revolt broke out on September 18, the Dutch Army said.

South of Mount Lawu their advance was continuing.

They Wed In Plane Over Sea

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 8 (Reuter).—Unable to get married because they lacked residential qualifications a Swedish couple chartered a plane and persuaded a Swedish pastor to make his first flight to marry them over sea.

The couple were Arne Wallentin, Second Engineer of the Swedish Ship "Otto Banck" and Miss Iris Nilsson, who arrived in Liverpool on Saturday. Both came from Malmo.

TOJO TRIAL

TOKYO, Nov. 8 (Reuter).—The International Military Tribunal reading judgment on 25 Japanese war leaders charged with war crimes today listed General Hideki Tojo, war time Premier, as the principal in Japanese conspiracy to conquer all territory from Eastern India to Australia and New Zealand.

Tojo, the Tribunal found, pressed for agreement between Germany, Italy and Japan and a pact between the aggressor nations for the furtherance of their aggressive purposes" as a means of hastening the attainment of Japan's objective.

SHIGEMITSU CLEARED

The tribunal virtually cleared Mamoru Shigemitsu, Japanese Ambassador to Britain from 1938 to 1941, and later foreign Minister under Gen Tojo, on charges of conspiring to wage aggressive war.

SARDAR PRAYS AT SEVAGRAM



Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel along with His Excellency Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa, Governor of Central Provinces, Pandit Ravi Shankar Shukla, Premier of Central Provinces, and Miss Maniben Patel spends a few minutes in prayer at Mahatma Gandhi's Ashram at Sevagram, Wardha, which the Deputy Prime Minister visited on November 3.

Plebiscite Under U. N. Auspices For Kashmir?

COMMISSION ARRIVES IN PARIS: REPORT TO TAKE FORTNIGHT TO DRAFT

PARIS, Nov. 8 (Reuter): The Kashmir Commission, which arrived here from Geneva, today held a meeting to continue its work on the drafting of a report on the whole Kashmir problem.

It is reliably understood that so far the report consists mainly of a chronological account of events in the troubled area, and that no conclusions or recommendations have yet been drafted.

After considerable hesitation, however, the Commission is reported to have decided to make some recommendations, though these may not be embodied in the main part of the report. No final decisions on that score have yet been made but in informed quarters here it is believed that the main trend of the Commission's thinking is towards the holding of a plebiscite under United Nations supervision.

The Commission members are aware, it is said, of the difficulties inherent in the holding of a plebiscite, in view of the fact that four different types of forces are in military positions in the area.

There are, according to certain information, the regular Indian Army forces, the Kashmir State forces, the military formations of the Azad Kashmir and certain Pakistani forces.

IN ANOTHER FORTNIGHT

The difficulty of devising some means of holding a plebiscite in the area under present conditions will, it is learnt, keep the Commission at work for at least another two weeks, before they are ready to present their report to the Security Council.

On Kashmir Front

ENEMY ATTACKS REPULSED

NEW DELHI, November 8 (API): A Defence Minister Communique issued today says:— "The enemy more than 300 strong supported by medium guns, 25 pounders and 3.7 howitzers attacked an Indian position, 5 miles north-east of Chakotni. Our troops repulsed the attack and forced the enemy to withdraw. The enemy was seen carrying away 15 of his casualties.

"In the Poonch area our artillery engaged a moving column of hostiles about 500 strong and secured direct hits inflicting casualties, 35 killed and wounded.

KASHMIR RULER IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, November 8 (API): His Highness the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir State, accompanied by Her Highness the Maharani Sahiba, arrived in New Delhi this afternoon from Jammu.

Gunboat Shells Burma Rebels

RANGOON, Nov. 8 (Reuter).—A Burmese naval gunboat shelled and partially destroyed an insurgent village in the Kyangin area, 120 miles north-west of Rangoon, a Government communique said today.

Three hundred insurgents infiltrated into the district from Prome, 35 miles north, it added.

The communique said that Government troops captured a motorboat from insurgents in mopping up operations in the Sandoway district of the Arakan Division.

TURKISH CURE FOR COMMUNISM

ANKARA, Nov. 8. (Reuter): Communism is to be cured in Turkey under a bill now being prepared to suppress extremist activities.

New laws will be added to the penal Code, which will provide penalties for acts tending to enfeeble the nation to a political group or organization, to overthrow the established regime by force or create associations subservient to foreign interests".

JAIL FOR BREACH OF FOOD CONTROL ORDERS

NEW DELHI, Nov. 9 (A.P.I.): The Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) (Amendment) Ordinance 1948, issued today, provides imprisonment for contraventions of control orders relating to foodstuffs.

Persons convicted of such contraventions shall be imprisoned for a term which may extend upto three years and in addition may be sentenced to pay a fine unless the court, for reasons to be recorded in writing, is of opinion that in the circumstances of the case a sentence of fine is adequate and that imprisonment is not called for.

Any property in respect of which the order has been contravened or such part of it, as the court thinks necessary, shall be forfeited to the Government.

MONTGOMERY'S SECRET TALKS WITH MILITARY GOVERNORS

HERFORD, Nov. 8, (Reuter): Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery, Chairman of the Western Union Commanders-in-Chief Committee, had secret talks today with the three western zone military Governors.

U. S. POLITICIAN INDICTED

Charge Of Conspiracy To Defraud Government

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (Reuter).—Mr. J. Parnel Thomas (Republican, New Jersey), Chairman of the House of Representatives Committee on "Un-American Activities" was indicted today on a charge of conspiring to defraud the Government.

The charge alleged a conspiracy "to defraud the United States of its money and property."

Three charges of false claims were also contained in the Federal Grand Jury indictment. Court officials said that if conviction were obtained, maximum sentence on the several charges against Mr. Thomas could be a 32 years' imprisonment or a 40,000 dollar fine or both.

The Grand Jury charged a conspiracy to increase the pay roll of the Congressman's office with two employees who were not "bona fide." The Jury investigated published charges of irregularities in the operation of the Congressman's office. Mr. Thomas was called before the Jury last week but declined to destify.

ALLEGED ARAB-ISRAEL PEACE TALKS IN PALESTINE

Rumours Officially Denied

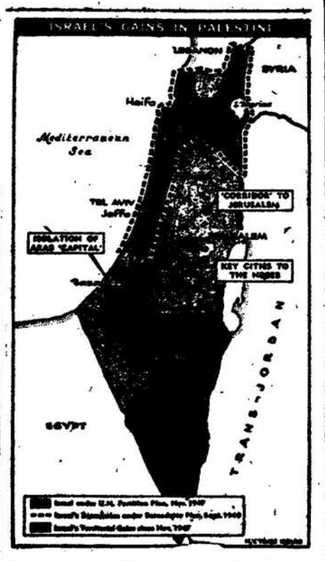
LONDON, Nov. 8, (Reuter): Jewish and Egyptian spokesmen tonight denied rumours, which were sweeping Palestine, of peace talks between Israel and an unnamed Arab State.

Ahmed Mohammed Khachaba Pasha, Egyptian Foreign Minister, denied in Paris today that there were any behind-the-scenes negotiations, while in Tel Aviv an Israel Foreign Office spokesman said there was "no truth whatever" in the reports.

In spite of denials, observers in Tel Aviv believed, there was a "peace talk atmosphere" and that the official Israeli disclaimers might be "of a diplomatic nature".

The Security Council today postponed its expected debate on Palestine for the second time, while delegates discussed reports of alleged Israeli truce breaches in the Galilee area.

Reliable Israeli army sources reported today that Egyptian troops had evacuated Gaza, most important Egyptian base in Southern Palestine and were retreating to new lines along the Egyptian-Palestine frontier.



Courtesy "New York Times"

Soviet Amnesty For Berlin Prisoners

BERLIN Nov. 8, (Reuter): Maj.-Gen. Alexander Kotikov, Soviet Commandant, today announced an amnesty for prisoners in the Soviet sector of Berlin, serving sentences of less than one year.

DE GAULLISTS TRIUMPH IN FRENCH ELECTIONS

First Clash To Come When Upper House Chooses Its President

PARIS, Nov. 8 (Reuter): General Charles de Gaulle's supporters today consolidated their triumph in elections to the French Upper House, latest figures giving them 114 of 266 known results.

Yesterday's polling was for 269 of 320 members of the new Upper Chamber, which so far has only 16 Communists, compared to 91 in old house. Three results remained to be announced another 51 seats—all for overseas territories—will be filled next month.

Voting was by 1100.011 "special electors" chosen three weeks ago and by Deputies and Departmental Councillors.

The De Gaullist organisation—the "Rally of the French People" claim 121 seats but is understood to include in this list a few candidates not on the Gaullist list though pledged to their programme.

The state of the parties, for 266 seats is:

Gaullists 114; Socialist 47; Radicals 46; Independents 19; Communists 16, Popular Republicans 14; P R L (Rightwing) 3; others 7.

FIRST CLASH

The Right Wing newspaper "France Soir" predicted tonight that the first clash between Gaullists and the combined Left and Centre parties would come when the new Chamber meets for the first time next week to choose its President.

The Rally could, in certain circumstances, count on an absolute majority if a De Gaullist was chosen President.

The election was held against the background of month-old Communist-led strikes against the (third force) Coalition Government's finance policy.

STRIKE SITUATION

There was little change in the strikebound French coalpits today.

Troops began unloading a Canadian ship in Marseilles, where dockers were still refusing to discharge foreign coal cargoes in sympathy with the miners.

SUPREME COURT WON'T HELP

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (UPA): The Supreme Court today agreed to rule on the constitutionality of the anti-Communist section of the Taft-Hartley labour law.

But the Court refused to decide at this time if the question, "Are you a Communist?" invades the constitutional rights of witnesses before Congressional committees.

GODSE FAINTS IN COURT ROOM

NEW DELHI, Nov. 8.

Nathuram Vinayak Godse, accused No. 1 in the Gandhi murder trial, made a statement before the Special Judge, Mr. Atma Charan, shortly after the Court sat this morning.

On the judge taking his seat Mr. Daphtary, Chief Prosecution Counsel, informed the Court that he had no more witnesses to be examined. Thereupon the Court asked Accused No. 1, Nathuram Vinayak Godse, if, after hearing the full case of the Prosecution so far, he would like to say anything.

Accused Nathuram Godse informed the Court that he would like to read out his statement which would be a lengthy one running into 93 foolscap pages. Nathuram Godse started reading his statement at 10-15 a.m.

Before reading the statement Nathuram Godse stated that he had divided his entire statement into six parts, namely, (1) conspiracy and other minor charges; (2) Gandhiji's politics X-rayed; (3) Gandhiji's politics X-rayed continued; (4) Gandhiji and the Indian Independence; (5) frustration of that idea; and (6) climax of anti-national appeasement.

Nathuram Godse next extended an appeal to the Press not to misrepresent his statement by omitting any important portion therefrom.

At this stage Mr. Daphtary raised an objection. He said that the Court was not bound to take into account anything which was irrelevant. He submitted that the Court was not a public platform, nor a place wherefrom an appeal was needed to be made to the Press.

Thereafter with a typed volume in his hand Nathuram Godse started reading his statement slowly but firmly.

Exactly at 11 a.m. when Nathuram Godse was reading the 47th para of his statement, he suddenly felt giddy and fell down. The whole bunch of the statement also dropped down from his hand. He was lifted by policemen sitting in the dock.

The Judge advised him to take his seat and have some rest.

After taking some rest Nathuram Godse again started reading his statement. But shortly after while he was reading the 23rd page of his statement, he informed the Court that there was some uneasiness.

The Court asked him to sit in his chair and read the statement. Thereupon he continued reading the statement sitting.

(SEE PAGE 10)

FILIBUSTERING CARRIES DAY

Soviet Tactics On U. N. Balkans Report

PARIS, Nov. 8 (Reuter).—By one of the most resolute filibusters staged in the United Nations, the Soviet Union and other Eastern European countries tonight prevented a final vote on a proposal that the United Nations should condemn Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Albania for helping Markos's Greek forces.

Six articles were passed by overwhelming majorities, six Eastern European countries refusing to take part in votes. They announced they would participate only in final vote on the resolution as a whole.

The resolution before the Committee was presented jointly by Britain, the United States, France and China.

The resolution, having quoted the charges of "large scale" aid, called upon Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia to cease forthwith helping the Markos forces and to co-operate with Greece in the settlement of their disputes by peaceful means.

It recommended all other members of the United Nations, as well as non-members, "to refrain from any action designed to assist directly or indirectly or through any other Government, any armed group fighting against the Greek Government."

CONSEMBLY DEBATE SEE PAGE 7